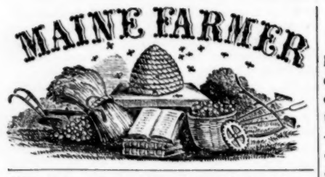
MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

VOL. XXIV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1856. NO. 47.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

PROTECTING MANURE FROM THE WEATHER.

One of the sources of profit, or perhaps we should say, one of the items of saving to the farmer, during the winter, is the manure made by his stock during this season. On the proper mode of saving this much of its strength, and consequently its value, depends. The too common mode of throwing it out of the barn windows, to take the alternate drenching of the rains, the freezing of the cold, and the thawings of the warmer weather, is not the most prudent course to take with it.

This species of manure is a compound of great value, if all of the ingredients can be retained until it is applied to the crops, where they will all be required, and used by the growing vegetable, to add to its size and productiveness. It is made up of vegetable and animal matter, both of which substances contain the due quantity of mineral matters, all of which may be required in the formation of crops, and through them, for the sustenances of animals. Now if a part of these be washed out, and carried off by the rains and melting snows, or wafted away by the winds, in the form of gases, brought out by the fermentation which is sometimes induced by the changes to which it is subjected, there is a corresponding loss. Hence, if you can conveniently have it put under cover, by having a shed built over it, or by having a barn cellar into which to throw it, you will be a great gainer every year.

The editor of the Boston Cultivator gave a hint on this subject, some time since, in which he alludes to what is called box feeding, in England. In that country, you are aware, farmers make quite a profit by stall feeding cattle while fattening them for market. They therefore, sometimes put their cattle into pens, say ten feet square, and feed them, keeping them well littered, and thus accumulate a large quantity of manure, by building up the sides of the pens or boxes, as the manures accumulate, in order to keep the cattle in.

Stall feeding for market would not be profitable in all sections of the United States, but the results, as far as the accumulation and preservation of manures are concerned, may give knowledge to us, useful to practice upon in our management of this article, so essential to the farmer.

The following analysis is quoted by the Cultivator, made at the English Agricultural College, showing the difference in box manure, that had been protected from the weather, and yard manure that had not been so protected :

	Box manure. per cent.	Yard manure. per cent.
Water,	71.04	71.00
Nitrogenised matter, capable of yielding ammonia, 100 parts dried,	2.37	1.07
Salts, soluble in water, containing organic and inorganic matter,	10.07	4.06
Organic matter,	5.42	1.82
Inorganic matter,	4.28	2.78
Phosphoric acid,	0.03	0.26
Alkalies—potash and soda,	2.00	0.08

Thus you see that there is quite a difference, and it shows the advantages of sheltering this species of dressing. A very little calculation will show that the gain or saving made, in a few years, would amply repay the extra expense of building sheds, or digging cellars for this purpose.

MANURING THE ORCHARD.

In connection with the subject of transplanting young trees in autumn, is another, which, in justice to old trees, we would beg leave to urge upon your attention. It is that of giving your old trees, in the orchard, a good dressing of some kind of fertilizer, to renew their strength and energy, and rouse them up to action another season. The fall is a good time to do this. You cannot expend time, money, and labor in a more useful manner than by taking your man and team and yourself a day or two, and put round each tree, a load or two of barn-yard manure or muck, or, if you do not have either of these to spare, some chip dirt, or loam from the road side, or leaves, and scraping of woods or swamps. It will pay. You cannot expect that your trees will supply you, year after year with fruit, and the soil in which they are placed never become exhausted. If you would have continued heat from the fire, you must add fuel. If you would have continued fruit from your trees, you must add manure to them.

Taking Care of Farm Implements. Every farmer should have a house for keeping his implements. It should be tight and dry; and adapted for repairing, altering, cleaning and sharpening them. Every implement, when not required for use, should have its proper place, and before it is laid past for winter, all the bright metal belonging to it should be carefully dried and well greased to prevent rusting. Rust is a viper which poisons the farmer's purse: many farmers allow their plows, harrows, and cultivators to rust and rot in the corners of open damp sheds, during six months of the year, and they seem surprised that their implements, do not last longer. All farm implements, after having been used during spring, summer and fall, should have their wood-wook painted, also their coarse metal work; and every bolt and nut should be oiled. The loss of an ounce of iron by rust, is equal to the loss of an ounce of gold. Carefulness in all things is economy, and a little extra trouble saves extra expense.

[Exchange.

Eating and Drinking. "If you wish for anything like happiness in the fifth act of life, eat and drink about one-half what you *could* eat and drink."

For the Maine Farmer.

THE CORN CROP.

Mr. Editor:—It will afford me pleasure to have little plain talk with you about the crops of the past season. Corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, and all other grains, and the products of the orchard, have suffered chiefly from one cause —mildew. You ascribe the short crop to other causes. The readers of the Farmer have a very deep interest in knowing more upon this subject than they now do. Shall we enlighten them?

In the Farmer for Oct. 9th, you say: "Indian corn grew up green and succulent, but so fast, that it lacked strength of substance in its stalk, and the rains and winds flatted it down, and twisted it about, and this caused a little deficiency at the end of the ears, but it is the best crop of the year, and as the frost has kept off through all of September, it is ripened pretty well." Now I want to know how you will apply the above to the crop raised on my farm in Glenburn. The land was in corn in 1855,—in 1856 it was manured in the hill with manure kept in a barn cellar, and much of it had been kept over one year, having been shoveled over the summer before, and a small quantity of plaster carefully mixed with it. The land was liberally manured, well hoed twice, and the product of about an acre, of good sound corn 30 to 40 bushels, 800 large pumpkins, and 5 to 8 bushels of white beans. I do not aim at entire accuracy in stating the product, but to be nearly so. But there is another view of this crop to which I wish to call your attention. I helped husk this crop, and noticing that there was but one ear on a stalk, generally, I counted out one hundred stalks from the bundles as put in the barn, and on *ninety* of the stalks there was only one ear to each. Three stalks of the other ten had two fair ears, and the other seven one ear and part of an ear. On the ninety stalks two ears were set and silked, and the husks grew to the usual size. In these ninety embryo ears there was not one kernel of corn. They were entirely barren.

Another fact observe: the barren ears were all the lowest on the stalk. This loss of the lower ear, lessened the crops nearly one-half. But this is not all the loss, for many ears had a "little deficiency at the ends. How much do these little deficient ends amount to? I counted many good ears and found from 30 to 32 kernels in each row, and from twelve to fifteen barren kernels, showing these "*little ends*," as far as they go, make a loss of one-third of the crop. This crop was cut short full fifty bushels by mildew. The silk of the lower ears were killed by mildew, and caused barrenness. At a later period the upper ears were rendered barren, in part by the same process.

It is a very easy matter to tell how mildew and caused barrenness in plants, or hills them, but it is not so easy to prescribe a remedy.

P. M.

Glenburn, Oct., 1856.

For the Maine Farmer.

BEE CULTURE.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to make a few remarks through the columns of the Farmer, on the subject of bee culture. Why is it that there is so little interest felt in the pleasant and profitable employment of bee keeping? While agriculture, horticulture, and the raising of stock and poultry occupy the attention of your readers, they seem to have no time to devote to the care of the small, but no less profitable, honey bee. There are thousands of pounds of sweets annually lost, in the single State of Maine, by the want of a little care and attention of its inhabitants. Requiring but little capital and less labor, there are but few, especially among the rural population, that might not furnish themselves with an occupation at once interesting and profitable. To be sure, at the season of swarming, and at other times, bees require some attention, but what does not? Who expects any profit from his farm, or his dairy, upon which he devotes no more attention than upon his apiary? With many, a swarm is placed upon a stand, without any coursing; no care is taken to keep away moths and other troublesome insects; they are not protected from the cold in the winter; and because they do not yield a rich return, they are said to be unprofitable, and not worth caring for. Now, this should not be so. I believe from the experience I have had, that, with proper care and attention, the culture of bees will become a business of great interest and profit.

I wish to make an enquiry respecting the use of the native thorn for hedges. Has any one used them for that purpose, and what is the way to plant the seeds so they will germinate and grow?

Apiarian.

Brunswick, October, 1856.

Note. We agree with our correspondent in regard to bee keeping. It should be more attended to than it is.

As to the native thorn, it makes a good hedge, but it is of slow growth. In order to make the seed germinate, they should be put in a moist place where they will freeze and thereby crack the shell which is very hard. The buckthorn will grow to a hedge in half the time it takes the native thorn to. So will the beech. [Ed.

Pruning in Autumn. The late S. W. Cole, who strongly recommended autumnal pruning for fruit trees says: "Thirty-two years ago in September we cut a very large branch from an apple tree on account of an injury by a gale. The tree was old and it has never healed over, but it is now sound and almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly hard around it. A few years before, and after, large limbs were cut from the same tree in the spring; and where they were cut off the tree has rotted, so that a quart measure may be put into the cavity."

Vacant Clayey Beds. If you have any stiff clayey beds vacant in your garden, have them dug up, left in the rough, and give them a dressing of slacked lime or slacked ashes, and permit them to remain all winter to receive the benefits of the frost.

ENGLISH MODE OF FATTENING POULTRY.

The food usually selected for fattening poultry is oatmeal mixed either with scalding milk or water. Cooped fowls should be supplied with fresh food three times daily—namely, at day break, or as soon after as possible, at mid day, and again at roosting time; as much as they can eat should be given them on each occasion, but no more than can be devoured before the new meal; should any be left, it should be removed and given to other fowls, as, if kept it is apt to become sour, when the birds will not eat freely. The troughs for the soft meal should be scalded out daily, which can only be done conveniently by having a supply of spare ones. In addition to soft food, a supply of fresh clean water must be constantly present, and a little gravel must be given daily, otherwise the grinding action of the gizzard, which is necessary to the due digestion of the food, does not go on satisfactorily; the supply of a little sliced cabbage, or some turnip tops, or a green turf to pack occasionally being all that is required. A variation in the diet will be found very conducive to an increased appetite, and therefore the occasional substitution of a feed of boiled barley for the slaked oatmeal is desirable. Some feeders have a division in their troughs, or still better a small extra trough which always contains some grains for the fowls to peck at. Should the birds be required very fat, some mutton suet or trimmings of the loin may be chopped up and scalded with the meal, or they may be boiled in the milk or water preparatory to its being poured over the food, and the fat of fowls so fatted will be found exceedingly firm.

ASPARAGUS.

Very many persons who possess gardens and an abundance of room, deprive themselves of this delicacy because they think there is a great deal of trouble and mystery in raising it. There is scarcely a simpler crop produced in the garden. We have given over and over again the mode of setting out beds, and may refer to it again in our next issue, as it can be done any time before the closing of the season by frost. Our purpose now is to give a hint as to the way of treating beds in autumn. It is this: When the stalks have turned yellow, mow them off close with a scythe, and burn on each bed its own crop, scattering the ashes evenly over it. Then take a broad-pronged fork, which should be used in every garden, and fork over the bed, being careful not to injure the crown of the plants, and apply a top-dressing of rich, short stable manure. Let this remain until the frost is out of the ground in the spring, when the loose top should be raked off, and the remainder forked in. About the first of April sprinkle over each bed a dressing of cheap salt to the extent that no portion of the ground can be seen. This is all that will be required until the ensuing fall.

[Germantown Telegraph.

Preservation of Pumpkins. Pumpkins are valuable as food for cattle, hogs, &c., and are peculiarly grateful to milch cows in the winter season; but the great difficulty is to prevent the rot attacking them. Without presuming to have settled the question, we venture the following suggestions:—Before your pumpkins have been frost-bitten, haul them to an open shed or barn floor; keep them in a dry, cool place until there is danger of their being frozen, when either cover them thoroughly with straw or, what would be perhaps safer, remove them to a well ventilated cellar, and keep them through the very cold weather. They should be placed upon boards or shelves and examined from time to time, and all those that have become infected should be instantly made use of. If these instructions should meet the eye of an experienced farmer, we should be obliged to him to communicate to us his plan of keeping pumpkins through the winter. It is a shame that farmers are not more willing to communicate knowledge which they have learned often by dear bought experience.

Bees. The raising and management of bees has of late become something of an art. The old whim that success in the keeping of bees was altogether a matter of "luck" is now pretty much exploded. To be successful in the production of honey, requires constant and vigilant attention, and a knowledge of the wants of the habits and wants of this most industrious of insects. In this climate, the bee has much to encounter. In addition to the length of the winter, there are the moth and the ant, the most dangerous and unyielding of foes, both of which can only be kept from injuring the swarm by the use of suitable hives and the vigilance and care of the keeper. When, however, a skilful attention is given to it, the making of honey becomes profitable.

Preserving Apples. If apples are carefully packed in hard wood sawdust, (how it would be with pine we know not,) they will keep in an open garret through our coldest winters. This we have tried, and we know it for a certainty. But in packing, care should be taken that none of the apples touch the barrel nor each other. We have had them open in fine order when thus packed, long after those in the cellar were rotten, or so withered as to be useless. [Exchange.

Gardens will be found to be greatly benefited by having them dug deeply in the autumn, and having the lower soil exposed to the frosts of winter. It is better than a dressing of manure. In the spring when garden operations commence, the ground will be found in the mellowest condition, requiring only one-half the labor, and probably producing twice the crops, than if left untouched in the autumn. Remember, it cannot be dug too deeply. If the clay and virgin soil turn up, so much the better. [Telegraph.

Coffee as a Deodorizer. Fresh ground coffee is strongly recommended as a deodorizer and purifier in sick rooms, and is also an excellent preservative of game to be sent to a distance. Clean the game, cover the wounded parts with blotting paper, and sprinkle fresh ground coffee over and among the feathers or fur, as the case may be, and the game will keep good in any weather. [Exchange.

SIRUP OR MOLASSES FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

There was exhibited at the United States Fair at Powelton, by Col. Richard Peters, of Georgia, samples of sirup, commonly called here, molasses, which he manufactured, the present season, from the juice of the Chinese Sugar Cane. He informs us, that when he first planted the seed in the spring of 1855, he considered it a humbug; but in the fall his children made the discovery as to its saccharine qualities. This induced him to plant an additional quantity last spring, "on land that in a fair season would produce forty bushels of Indian corn to the acre. The seed was sown in drills three feet apart, covered with a one-horse plow. The seed came up badly from the deep and irregular covering." The crop was worked the same as for corn. On the 13th ultimo, finding the seed fully ripe, the fodder was pulled and the seed heads cut. The fodder yielded over half a ton to the acre, and 25 bushels of seed. One-eighth of an acre of the best canes, and another eighth of the worst canes, yielded respectively the following quantity of juice and sirup: Juice 253 gallons, sirup 58¼ gallons, or at the rate of 468 gallons of sirup per acre. The other eighth, yielded 179 gallons juice, and 43¼ gallons sirup, or at the rate of 346 gallons per acre.

Col. Peters gives the following directions for preparing the sirup:—"The juice should be placed in the boilers immediately on being pressed, then boiled slowly, until the green scum ceases to rise; then stir in a teaspoonful of air-slacked lime to five gallons of juice; continue skimming and boiling until the sirup thickens and hangs down in flakes on the rim of the dipper. I have made the clearest sirup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers. The lime is requisite to neutralise a portion of the acid in the juice; the true proportion must be determined by well conducted experiments."

He says that the cost of making the sirup, upon his premises, will not exceed from ten to fifteen cents per gallon; and that he will next season plant fifty acres of the cane for the purpose of giving it a fair trial. He is satisfied, however, that every farmer and planter in the Southern States, will be enabled to make at home all the sirup required for family use at less than one-half the expense incurred at present in purchasing New Orleans sirup. He also sees no reason why the cane should not do equally well in most of the other States, as the latitude in which it is abundantly produced in China, is about that of Philadelphia.

He presented us with a small sample of the sirup, which can be inspected and tasted by any one who may feel sufficient interest in the matter to call at our office.

To us the thing looks feasible, and as presenting a new and valuable crop to our farmers, provided the climate shall be found adapted to its cultivation. [Germantown Telegraph.

HIGH PRICE OF SUGAR.

Those who have a "sweet tooth" will find but little comfort in reading the following, which we copy from the New York Tribune:—

The recent general enhancement of the current prices of sugars, though stimulated and swelled by speculation, has a genuine basis. In the first place, there is an increase of several per cent. in the population of the civilized world, within the last quarter of a century, insuring a like increase in the natural demand for sugar.

Then it is not doubtful that in the general absence of wars, the proportion of people able to purchase and consume sugar and other luxuries to the extent of their desires, likewise increased. It is further true that the general manufacturing and use of preserved fruits, &c., is rapidly increasing. But the successive failures of the grape for several years past has led to the diversion of the best crop for French brandies, formerly made of the juice of the grape, bearing a reputation and a price throughout the world which render this conversion highly profitable.

Hence France, which, from Napoleon's coronation to Louis Phillippe's dethronement, had been steadily advancing toward the point of producing her own sugar, has recently been falling rapidly back to a position of dependence for her supply on the tropical cane growing India.

It is understood that the production of sugar in the British West Indies has fallen off since emancipation—the liberated negroes finding employment more to their taste than the severe labor of the cane field and sugar mill—though in British Guiana the production of sugar has recently been and is still rapidly increasing.—California and Australia have had some part in producing the general results—those countries producing little or no sugar, while consuming largely, and at the same time increasing the world's supply of bullion, and thereby enhancing the prices of nearly everything but gold.

Preserving Plants in Winter. Nothing has more discouraged the cultivator of flowers, than the supposed difficulty of preserving them in winter; but as experience is acquired, this obstacle disappears. Many plants may be summarily dealt with. Cactuses and scarlet geraniums will do well in any dry cellar without water. More plants die in winter from the effects of damp than by frost, and they should be watered sparingly, just enough to keep them from flagging. The best method of wintering them is in frames, well surrounded with dung, and covered with a thick mat or carpet, giving plenty of air when the weather is not frosty. When plants are frozen in windows, &c., let them thaw in a dark cellar, and they will often sustain no injury. In this way may be preserved Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Hydrangeas, &c., and they will come out fine and fresh after a long winter.

How to Cure Corn Stalks. Most people cut them up near the ground. This is the best way, if they can be cured—and they can be by packing them in the barn on top of hay or grain, with their *butts up*. No matter how tight they are packed, they will all cure. Try it. [W. Farmers' Journal.

The Largest Yet. A cucumber was raised this year in the garden of Bradbury Robinson, Esq., at East Corinth, 40 inches in length, 10 inches diameter, weighing 10 pounds, and exhibited at the Fair at Exeter.

A SEASON SONG.

Oh! ripe and ruddy autumn, now
Thou givest once again
A rich reward to anxious man
For all his toil and pain;
Thou art a queen, a stately queen,
Among the graces three,
For lovely spring and summer bright
Are handsome unto thee;
Right royally, with lavish hand,
Thou spread'st o'er hill and plain
The luscious symbols that proclaim
The lustre of thy reign.

Oh! gentle, bounteous autumn queen
Brown daughter of the sun,
Effulgently thou tread'st the path
His burning courses run;
Thou lay'st thy magic wand upon
The green and tender grain,
And full cared harvest gladdens earth
With teeming fields again;
The bough that bends with golden fruit,
The purple clustered vine,
Oh! ripe and ruddy autumn queen,
Are thine and only thine.

Oh! bless'd and blessing autumn queen,
Commission'd from above
To gem the matron breast of earth
With jewels of God's love;
The green hill-sides are wild with glee,—
The valleys swell with song,—
The everlasting mountain tops
The anthem-peals prolong,—
And all the kindred of mankind,
In one great rapture-strain,
Sing praise to him who bade thee fill
Their garners once again.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

Bulls and Bull Calves. 1st prem., J. & E. Wadsworth, East Livermore, full blood Durham bull, three years old; 2d do., J. & E. Wadsworth.

Herefords—1st prem., J. H. Underwood, Fayette, 2 00.

Grades—1st prem., B. F. Carr, Winthrop, 2 00.

Bull calves—1st prem., Hon. A. P. Morrill, Readfield; 2d do., Obadiah Whittier, Vienna; B. F. Carr, Winthrop, grat. 1 00; W. Clough, Mt. Vernon, grat. 50c; D. French, 3d, Mt. Vernon, grat. 50c.

O. Whittier.

Steers and Steer Calves. Three years old, 1st prem., S. Clough, Fayette, girth 6 ft. 5 in.; 2d do., A. Packard, Readfield, girth 6ft. 6in.

Two years old, 1st prem., S. H. Richardson, Readfield, girth 6 ft. 3 in.; 2d do., J. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon girth 6 ft. 3 1-2 in.

One year old, 1st prem., Allen Packard, Readfield, girth 5 ft. 10 in.; 2d do., S. H. Richardson, Readfield, girth 5 ft. 8 in.

Steer Calves, 1st prem., I. M. Patridge, Fayette; 2d do., I. B. Stain, Mt. Vernon.

S. H. Richardson.

Working Oxen. 1st prem., S. H. Richardson, Readfield; 2d do., John Hill, Mt. Vernon; 3d do., G. W. Hains; 4th do., B. Waugh, Jr.

Four years old, 1st prem., A. Daggett, Manchester.

D. Hains.

Cows, Heifers, &c. Durhams, 1st prem., Jesse Wadsworth, East Livermore; 2d do., J. Wadsworth.

Two years old heifers, 1st prem., J. Wadsworth; 2d do., J. G. Dunn, Mt. Vernon.

Herefords, 1st prem., yearling heifer, I. H. Underwood, Fayette.

Grade cattle, 1st prem., A. Lane, Fayette; 2d do., G. Davis, Readfield.

Two years old, 1st prem., D. Craig, Readfield; 2d do., W. Cochran, Readfield.

Yearling heifers, 1st prem., J. H. Underwood, Fayette; 2d do., B. King, Mt. Vernon.

Calves, 1st prem., J. R. Marston, Mt. Vernon.

G. W. Hunton.

Sheep. Ewes, 1st prem., G. Hawes, Readfield; S. Lane, Mt. Vernon, grat. 2 00.

Grade Bucks, 1st prem., S. H. Richardson.

French Merino bucks, 1st prem., S. N. Watson, Fayette.

D. Marston.

Swine. Boars, 1st prem., D. Craig, Readfield.

Breeding sows, 1st prem., O. Bean, Readfield.

Pigs, 1st prem., O. Bean; 2d do., E. Williams, Readfield; J. Keser, Winthrop, grat., Vol. Maine Farmer; D. Craig, grat. 1 00.

D. Marston.

Horses. Stallions, 1st prem., D. L. Hains, Readfield; 2d do., B. F. Wing, Winthrop.

Farm horses, 1st prem., S. G. Fogg, Readfield; 2d do., J. O. Wing, Winthrop.

Breeding mares, 1st prem., E. Libby, Readfield; 2d do., N. T. Robinson, Mt. Vernon.

Three years old colts, 1st prem., J. W. Duncan, E. Livermore; 2d do., G. S. Worcester, Mt. Vernon.

Two years old colts, 1st prem., John Berry, Vienna.

There was a yearling colt on exhibition, owned by H. A. Macomber, and weighing 650 lbs., which was worthy of a premium, but the committee have none at their disposal.

B. F. Wing.

Speed of Horses. 1st prem., time 3 min. 2 sec., W. Beals, Jr., Winthrop; 2d do., time 3 min. 9 sec., D. L. Haines, Readfield.

D. Foss.

Crops. Garden vegetables, 1st prem., Dr. Brown, Readfield; 2d do., S. H. Richardson, Readfield.

L. Armstrong.

Agricultural Implements. Ox yokes, 1st prem., S. H. Richardson; 2d do., G. W. Hains.

Set ox shoes, 1st prem., S. Ladd, Mt. Vernon.

H. Parlin.

Leather, Boots, Shoes, Harnesses. But few entries in this division.

Harnesses, 1st prem., S. B. Fogg; to the same, for horse blanket, grat. 50c.

J. E. Varney.

Household Manufactures. Mixed flannel cloth, 1st prem., Mrs. J. Dudley, Readfield; striped frocking, 1st prem., Mrs. S. Kimball, Vienna; cotton and woolen flannel, 1st prem., Mrs. J. Robinson, 2d, Mt. Vernon—2d do., Mrs. B. C. Philbrick, Mt. Vernon; domestic carpeting, 1st prem., Mrs. A. Stone, Mt. Vernon—2d do., Mrs. N. B. Frost, Wayne—grat. to Mrs. E. H. Frost; hearth rugs, 1st prem., Mrs. R. C. Morrill, Readfield—2d do., Mrs. P. Morrill, Readfield; worsted hose, 1st prem., Mrs. J. W. Adams, Readfield—2d do., Mrs. D. F. Sampson, Readfield; woolen half hose, 1st prem., Mrs. J. W. Adams—2d, do., Mrs. E. D. True, Fayette; bed spreads, 1st prem., Mrs. G. R. Porter, No. Monmouth—2d do., Mrs. E. S. Robinson, Mt. Vernon; woolen comforters, 1st prem., Mrs. J. Hill, Readfield—2d do., Mrs. S. Robbins, Mt. Vernon; worsted yarn, 1st prem., Mrs. B. Davis, Mt. Vernon; woolen blankets, 1st prem., Mrs. A. Stone, Mt. Vernon; cotton and woolen blankets, 1st prem., Mrs. D. French; wrought pillow cases, prem., Mrs. D. French; wrought skirts, prem., Miss Abba M. Smith, Readfield; wrought collar, prem., Mrs. R. C. Morrill, Readfield; crocha, collars, Miss S. E. Cargill, Winthrop, aged 12 years, grat. 50c; worsted work, prem., Mrs. B. S. Kelley, Winthrop; needle work, prem., Mrs. W. P. Caldwell, Readfield.

There were many other articles presented in this division, but the committee have no premiums to award them.

E. O. Bean.

Fruit and Flowers. Winter apples, 1st prem., D. C. Wheelock, Readfield; 2d do., Benj. King; 3d L. Armstrong.

Grapes, 1st prem., Mrs. S. Nesbit.

Best pears, H. S. Nickerson.

Bonnet of flowers, 1st prem., L. H. Briggs; 2d do., Mrs. P. Dagget.

S. Jenness.

ANDROSCOGGIN AG. SOCIETY.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Cabinet Ware, Furniture, and Iron Manufactures. F. Newell, two improved melodeons, 1st prem., 3 00; J. R. Crocker, common door, and pair window blinds, 2d do., 2 00; J. G. Elder, show case, 3d do., 1 00; M. A. Jones, patent churn, grat. 1 00.

Edmund Smith.

Agricultural Tools. Plows, L. Gilbert, Greene, 1st prem., 3 00; I. G. Field, Lewiston, 2d do., 2 00; N. French, Auburn, 3d do., 1 00.

J. G. Locke, straw cutter, prem., 75c.; G. W. Ham, ox yoke and fixtures, grat. 1 00.

L. Gilbert.

Plowing Match. 1st prem., L. Gilbert, 4 00; 2d do., P. Bradford, 3 00; 3d do., I. G. Field, 2 00.

O. Mower.

Household Manufactures. Best specimen fulled cloth, home made and home dyed, Mrs. G. W. Jordan, Lewiston, prem. 2 00

Best specimen plain flannel, Mrs. G. W. Jordan, Lewiston, 2 00
millinery, Mrs. E. L. Plummer, Lewiston, 2 00
painting, J. B. Hudson, Lewiston, 2 00
printing, J. A. Smith, Lewiston, 1 00
dentistry, N. Woodbury, Lewiston, 1 00
cotton counterpane, Mrs. N. Knight, 1 50
2d do., Mrs. John Lombard, 1 00

There were several quilts and counterpanes nearly equal to the above, and the committee recommend gratuities to

Mrs. W. N. Ames, of Lewiston,	25c
" G. W. Ham, "	25c
" J. S. Garcelon, "	25c
" G. W. Jordan, "	25c
" H. M. Wilson, "	25c
" J. Hamilton, Webster,	25c
Baptist Sewing Circle, Turner,	25c
Best woolen blankets, Mrs. G. W. Jordan, prem.,	25c
toweling and table linen, do.,	25c
2d do., Mrs. J. S. Garcelon,	25c
rag rug, Miss Sarah Walker,	1 50
2d do., Mrs. T. Ludden, Turner,	1 00
yarn and rag rug, Mrs. W. C. Stevens,	75c
2d do., Mrs. C. R. Mitchell,	50c
yarn floor carpet, Mrs. D. P. Atwood, Poland,	1 50
rag do., Mrs. M. Carville, Lewiston,	1 00
2d do., Mrs. S. Robinson, Durham,	50c
woolen knitting yarn, Mrs. W. Woodward,	1 00
woolen hose, Mrs. G. W. Jordan, Lewiston,	50c
2d do. Mrs. J. S. Garcelon, "	25c
half hose, Miss Mary Barrell, Turner,	50c
2d do., Mrs. C. Mower, Greene,	25c
ladies' hose, Mrs. J. S. Garcelon, Lewiston,	50c
" half-hose, Mrs. P. Garcelon,	25c
lamp mat, Mrs. R. Holmes,	50c
ottoman, Mrs. W. R. Ham,	50c
chair seats, Mrs. W. T. Webster,	50c
burr basket, Mrs. J. A. Martin,	50c
sofa pillow, Mrs. J. W. Macomber,	25c
embroidered skirt, Mrs. P. Frye,	50c
2d do., Mrs. J. Lombard,	25c

The committee beg leave to recommend gratuities on the following articles:—

Crayon painting, Miss S. J. Mitchell, 25c; do., Mrs. A. G. Richardson, 50c; crayon picture, Miss Sarah Stevens, 50c; do., Mrs. Perkins, 50c; hair work, Mrs. R. A. Budlong, 50c; three patch-work quilts, made by Persis Bray, of Turner, at age of 2 1-2, 3 1-2 and 5 years respectively, 50c; rag rug, Mrs. H. D. Irish, 25c; braided rug, Mrs. J. Weymouth, 25c; mittens and gloves, Mrs. G. W. Jordan, 25c; hose knit by a little girl 8 years old, Mrs. J. Moulton, 25c; tidy, Mrs. E. Field, 25c; wax flowers, Mrs. P. Dagget, 25c; fancy articles, Mrs. T. Ludden, 50c; box feathers, 25c; cotton flannel, Mrs. C. Washburn, 50c; do. do., Mrs. R. Chamberlin, 50c.

W. P. Frye.

Compost Manures. 1st prem., Capt. J. Stevens, Greene; 2d do., Hon. S. H. Read, Lewiston, 2 00.

C. Mower.

Capt. John Stevens' Statement. Heap composed of green brakes, old potato tops, muck and leaves from swamp, sods from broken up pasture ground, such as will not rot but leave the ground in bad shape unless taken off. I prepare a grate on which I make my heap; near this I dig a vat 4 feet deep and 10 feet square, in which I prepare my ley, composed of saturated water—quicklime about 2 bushels, soot 1 bushel, ashes 4 bushels, salt 4 bushels, plaster 4 bushels. In making the ley, the lime is slacked, and put in after the other materials are added. The grate is built eight inches from the ground to let the air under.—The heap is commenced with green vegetables, about 8 inches deep. Then put on as much muck, and mix slightly. Wet with ley thoroughly. Lay on again as before, and wet with ley until the heap is built, containing about six cords. After the heap is completed, cover it over with brakes or straw so that the sun and wet will not injure it. In four or six days after the heap becomes heated, take off the covering and wet again thoroughly by punching holes with a bar. Repeat this four times, when the desired effect will have been produced. I also have a ditch running to the vat, which takes all rinsings from the barnyard to the vat.

Hon. Stephen H. Reed's Statement. The subscriber enters for premium a quantity of compost, estimated to be not less than six cords, having been prepared since the middle of June last, as follows: About one half was prepared in my hog yard, 12 by 18 feet, with a plank floor and roof. The manure and bedding from the horse stable is thrown into the yard daily, adding swamp muck, loam, weeds from the garden, unleached ashes, swamp grass, &c. The drain that conveys all the slops from the house empties into this yard; by this it is kept sufficiently moist to keep up a proper fermentation; occasionally pitching it over —throwing over the contents of the privy vault. The remainder was prepared under my ox and cow linter, by adding almost daily something such as muck, loam, straw, &c., to keep the strength from escaping, and to take up the urine; and with such compost, prepared in that way, I can add one half or more to my manure yearly, and I think I can safely say from actual experience that it is worth as much per cord as the clear manure usually managed by farmers.

Overworking the Brain. An intelligent writer in one of our large cities gives a note of warning which many, in the present excitement and rush of our country, would do well to heed. "In one of our lunatic asylums," he says, "there are now several gentlemen, all of whom were one year ago in full health and active business, and in each of these cases mental aberration is traceable directly to overworking the brain. They are men of wealth and social eminence, and, until their sad affliction, were distinguished for usefulness in the church and the community. But to these we must add perhaps thousands of cases in which premature old age, or permanent ill-health, and mental imbecility, have arisen from similar causes."

Camphor a Remedy for Mice. Any one desirous of keeping seeds from the depredations of mice, can do so by mixing pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. The little animal objects to the odor, and keeps a good distance from it. He will seek food elsewhere.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FARMER.

Tool Houses. On every farm there should be a building appropriated exclusively to the preservation and winter storage of farming implements. This should be not less than twenty-four feet long, by eighteen or twenty wide, with fourteen feet posts. An elevated roof, which will admit of an "attic," is also a most desirable feature. On the lower floor, the larger, or more ponderous or unwieldy instruments may be stored; on the second, the smaller sorts, and in the attic, that infinite variety of necessaries essential to the successful and facile performance of the various important details involved in modern husbandry. Wheels, plows, harrows, carriages, carts, cultivators, racks, &c., may here be securely deposited when the season for using them has passed by, greatly to their preservation, and with no small augmentation of their practical efficiency when used. No implement of husbandry, however insignificant, should be laid aside without being thoroughly cleansed, and repaired if it has received injury. A coat of paint applied to the wood-work, and an application of some anti-corrosive mixture, to the iron and steel work of every agricultural implement, should be allowed every autumn, before storing it. This practice will add greatly to their efficiency.

Work Shops.

It is always perplexing and unpleasant, and not unfrequently a cause of much expense, to be compelled to run to the joiner or the blacksmith every time a spoke is loosened, a wheelbarrow injured, or a strap broken. To obviate such contingency, the farmer should either be himself, or have in his employ, one who can repair such injuries, and he should also provide accommodations and tools which will enable him to do it. A work shop, with a good bench, vices, and all the various *etceteras* of mechanical art, required in the performance of the more simple details, should be among the buildings of every homestead. Its location should be contiguous to the tool house, well ventilated, with "a place for everything and everything in its place." A little skill in the use of tools—and this any person of moderate capacities can readily acquire, will enable one to save many dollars, annually, besides furnishing pleasurable and profitable employment for many an otherwise idle and perhaps painful hour. There should be found white wash, paints, oils and brushes; cements, pruning and grafting tools; spatulas for transplanting and syringes for irrigating plants; glass, nails, screws, putty, glazing tools and, indeed, every article that may be required in keeping the premises and apparatus of the farm, in a state of the most perfect and complete repair.

Railroad Doors.

These doors are far superior to the old-fashioned doors, which revolve on hinges. They are opened and closed by means of a rail and several small iron trucks securely attached to the *top*, and are so constructed as not only to close the door effectually against the ingress of rain, snow and cold air, but to be very durable, and in every respect, efficient. Large doors are formed by one inch, matched boards, placed perpendicularly, and crossed by matched strips of the same in a diagonal direction, or from corner to corner, on both sides. These strips are so put on as to represent the sheathing often seen on fine houses, being about six inches in width, and covering the entire surface. It will be seen at once that three thicknesses of matched boards, securely nailed and thoroughly painted, besides being so hung as to obviate effectually all possibility of sagging, as is the case with doors of ordinary construction and workmanship when hung in the usual way, must secure an article of great efficiency and of an almost indestructible character.

The labor of opening and closing these doors may be performed by the merest boy, and, in windy weather, they are not slamming and endangering not only their own fastenings and fixtures, but the lives, also, of all by whom they are approached. The old fashion of placing the trucks at the bottom is anything but desirable, as the former is liable to become clogged by snow and ice; but when it is placed at top, no obstruction can possibly intervene from this source; the door glides easily along the rail, and never requires to be forced open by main strength. Small doors for tie-ups, sheds, outhouses and other similar buildings, are constructed in a similar way. They are much cheaper than pannel doors, to which they are preferable for all purposes where strength and durability are desired.

Ventilators. Barns, stables, and, in fact, all buildings occupied by domestic animals, or used for the storage of hay, grain, &c., should be provided with ventilators to secure the ready escape of mephitic vapors and deleterious gases, and to supply fresh air. These are constructed in a great many ways, but the most efficient is to place them on the top of buildings. A ventilator should be four feet square by five feet high, exclusive of the roof. The slats are placed in the same way as the slats in the common house blind, and made of wooden stripe four inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick; the roof is similar in shape to that of a Chinese pagada. This admits light as well as air, without admitting rain or snow, as a sash of glass is put in the bottom whenever there is a prospect of dull weather, or during storms. These ventilators may be made very ornamental; for ordinary purposes of purification, the above fashion is a desirable one, on account of its superior efficiency and cheapness. Cheltenham.

[Germantown Telegraph.

Verner's Method of Painting. The method of portrait painting introduced in Paris by Horace Vernet, the well known artist, consists, first, in mixing the colors with olive oil, which avoids the drying of the colors and the cleansing of the brushes. When the painting is finished a layer of the absorbing earth is applied to the back of the canvass, the oil is absorbed and the painting becomes a pastile or crayon drawing. The earth is then removed and a coat of flax seed oil is substituted, which penetrates the col

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1856.

STATE FAIR.

SHEEP. The sheep were not numerous, but the specimens, principally of the long wooled breed, exhibited by Mr. J. Percival, of Waterville, and C. Hunnewell, of Windham, were very fine. The farmers of Maine could have brought a greater variety were they so disposed. There are Merinoes of every variety among us, as well as Southdowns, Cheviots, and Chinese sheep in Maine.

SWINE. The swine were all excellent, and there was a pretty good display as to numbers. Suffolks and their grades were the most numerous. Our friend Kezer, of Winthrop, was there with a good assortment of pigs, as usual. W. M. Ladd, of East Livermore, Messrs. Bartol, Henly, and others of Portland, Anderson, of Windham, and others, had good specimens of full blood and grade Suffolk. None of the Essex breed were exhibited.

POULTRY. The feathered tribe were not very numerous upon the grounds. Good specimens of Bremen, African and Brown China Geese were exhibited by E. & P. H. Holmes of Wintrop, who also had coops of Brama Pootra, Shanghai, and English Red Caps. Fine specimens of Brama Pootra, Bantams and common ducks were exhibited by F. Crawford. We also noticed a coop of Spangled Polands, by E. Moody of Portland. White Bantams by H. Bartol, and Seabright Bantams by Jas. Hindle of Portland. Indeed the Bantam family were more numerously represented than any of the other denizens of the hen roost. Muscovy Ducks were also exhibited by J. Kezer of Winthrop. This we believe was all, in the poultry department, unless we include some very pretty lots of rabbits brought upon the ground, one lot by G. W. Hammond of Durham.

We have now given a hasty sketch of the live stock department on the grounds, with the exception of the horses, which, though placed first in the catalogue, were the last we looked at. The entries were numerous and the stock exhibited was very fine, with the exception of matched horses. This department was not so good in numbers if it was in the merit of the few exhibited, as we expected to find in the vicinity of a city like Portland. We are aware that Maine is constantly visited by horse dealers, and that many matched horses are being constantly sold to go out of the State, but really there ought to be some good spans retained by those who use spans among us.

The premium list will show who, in the opinion of the committee, had the best stock horses and colts, as well as those of other departments of the horse exhibition.

The contest of speed for the Society's premium, which, by the way, appears rather small by the side of those offered through the Society organ by liberal citizens, was quite animated. It will be observed that these were all against time, and not by races.

The best time was made by a horse owned by J. Moody, Esq., of Lincolnville, the second by a horse belonging to B. Young, of Hartford, and third, by the horse owned by S. Call, of Newcastle.

A mare belonging to S. Ling, of Portland, took the Society's premium for mares, and for the best trotting geldings, the premiums were awarded—1st, to that owned by S. Ling, Portland; ton, 2d, C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon; 3d, D. L.Haines, Readfield.

The display of horsemanship, or perhaps we should say, horsewomanship, by the ladies, attracted a great crowd; indeed, it was the gala day of the Fair. The ladies were all handsome, and of course they rode handsomely, and caused no small *puzzlement* to the committee to distribute all the premiums without being accused of partiality to this or that fair one, of the contestants.

The "Grand contest" or "trial of speed" for the $200 and $100 premiums, brought forward another class of competitors, and no small number of spectators to witness the race—trot we mean. It was a good exhibition of *horse power*, and whatever may be said of the morality, or the tendency of such exhibitions, which like every other competition may, or may not be, abused, all felt not a little gratified that the horses of Maine have won, and still maintain a reputation for speed and endurance that puts them in the front rank.

The premium of $200 for the best trotting horse, proved to have been raised in Maine, wherever now owned, was taken by Sylvanus Ling, of Portland.

The premium of $200 for best trotting horse, wherever raised or owned, was taken by John F. Phillips, of Lynn, Mass.

The premium of $100 for the best trotting horse, raised and always owned in Maine, without regard to age, was taken by "Lady Burnham" owned by Messrs. Rumery and Burnham, of Portland.

The premium of $100 for the best trotting horse, raised and always owned in Maine, not exceeding 7 years old last spring, and had never trotted for money, was won by horse owned by Sylvanus Ling of Portland.

We are not able to give the time made by the "fast nags," although we saw that any amount of stop watches were held by different individuals and every second noticed with eager attention.

This closes the out-door Exhibition. In our next we will take note of the multifarius exhibition of the halls, which were crowded with articles and with people, almost to suffocation.

We give below a portion of the premiums awarded by the various committees, and shall continue them, next week.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

Class I.—Horses.

Jonathan Moody, Lincoln; best stallion, 7 years old, 1st premium,	$20 00
Nelson Strout, Durham, 2d premium,	15 00
Moses Call, Newcastle, 3d premium,	10 00
Benj. Young, Hartford, best four to seven years old, 1st premium,	15 00
J. Marshall, Saco, 2d premium,	12 00
R. Huston, Falmouth, best three years old 1st premium,	12 00
James Robinson, Durham, 2d premium,	8 00
A. D. Maxfield, Casco, 3d premium,	6 00
Edward Moses, Scarboro', best two years old, 1st premium,	8 00
J. L. Curtis, Gorham, 2d premium,	6 00
J. E. Trafton, Harrison, best yearling, 1st premium,	5 00
H. V. Bartol, Portland, 2d premium,	4 00

MARE AND FOAL.

Isaiah Black, Portland, best mare and foal, 1st premium,	20 00
J. F. Anderson, Windham, 2d premium,	15 00

GELDINGS AND FILLIES.

Timothy Brackett, Limington, best five years old, 1st premium,	10 00
Nathan Foster, Gardiner, 2d premium,	8 00
W. Brown, Baldwin, best four years old, 1st premium,	10 00
P. Warren, Westbrook, 2d premium,	8 00

COLTS.

N. P. Libby, Gorham, best three years old, 1st premium,	6 00
Theodore Libbey, Scarboro', 2d premium,	5 00
E. R. Snow, Bath, best two years old, 1st premium,	4 00

TROTTING STALLIONS OF ANY AGE.

Jonathan Moody, Lincolnville, 1st premium,	20 00
B. Young, Jr., Hartford, 2d premium,	15 00
Moses Call, Newcastle, 3d premium,	10 00

TROTTING MARE.

S. Ling, Portland, best trotting mare,	20 00

TROTTING GELDING.

S. Ling, Portland, best trotting gelding, 1st premium,	20 00
C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon, 2d premium,	15 00
D. L. Hains, Readfield, 3d premium,	10 00

MATCHED HORSES.

H. H. Hay & Mitchell, Portland, best pair matched horses, 1st premium,	10 00
M. F. Files, Gorham, 2d premium,	8 00
Thomas Haskell, Cape Elizabeth, 3d premium,	6 00
R. Burnham, South Bridgton, 4th premium,	dip.

DRAFT HORSES.

Report not received.

SADDLE HORSES.

Report not received.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

J. L. Seavey, Waterville, best carriage horse, 1st premium,	10 00
James McGlinchy, Portland, 2d premium,	8 00

LADIES' RIDING.

Miss Louisa Norcross, Augusta, 1st premium, silver cup,	50 00
Miss Emma Pullen, Augusta, 2d premium, cottage furniture,	50 00
Miss Annie W. Fowler, Westbrook, 3d premium, saddle and bridle,	35 00
Miss Georgiana Craig, Readfield, 4th premium, silver cup,	25 00
Miss Mary W. Herrick, Alfred, 5th premium, silver cup,	15 00

BEST TROTTER RAISED IN MAINE—WHEREVER OWNED.

John F. Phillips, Lynn, Mass., best trotter as above, 1st premium,	200 00
The above premium is at present held in abeyance.	
Rumery & Burnham, Portland, best trotter, raised and owned in Maine, under seven years, 1st premium,	100 00
Sylvanus Ling, Portland, best trotter as above, over seven years, 1st premium,	100 00

Class II.—Durhams and Grades.

J. Wadsworth, Livermore Falls, best full blood Durham bull, three years old, 1st premium,	10 00
W. K. Wharff, Leeds, 2d premium,	8 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, best 2 years old, 1st premium,	8 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, best yearling, 1st premium,	6 00
J. Wadsworth, Livermore Falls, best bull calf, 1st premium,	5 00
George Chamberlain, Carmel, best cow, four years old, 1st premium,	6 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, 2d premium,	5 00
Three years old—no entries.	
J. Wadsworth, Livermore Falls, best two years old heifer, 1st premium,	4 00
J. Wadsworth, Livermore Falls, 2d premium,	3 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, best yearling heifer, 1st premium,	3 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, 2d premium,	2 00
J. Wadsworth, Livermore Falls, best heifer calf, 1st premium,	2 00
C. H. Burleigh, Waterville, best grade Durham bull, 2 years old, 1st premium,	6 00
Harrison Moore, Turner, 2d premium,	5 00
Chas. Hunnewell, Windham, best yearling bull, 1st premium,	4 00
Horatio Southgate, Scarboro', 2d premium,	3 00
Obadiah Whitten, Vienna, best bull calf, 1st premium,	2 00
Harrison Moore, Turner, yearling steers, 1st premium,	5 00
Samuel Warren, Scarboro,' best cow, 4 years old, 1st premium,	6 00
Chas. Hunnewell, Windham, best three years old, 1st premium,	5 00
George W. Chamberlain, Carmel, best 2 years old, 1st premium,	4 00
Darius Forbes, South Paris, best yearling, 1st premium,	3 00
Samuel R. Sweetser, Cumberland, 2d premium,	2 00
Calves—no entries.	
H. C. Burleigh, Waterville, pair twin steer calves, gratuity,	5 00
W. W. Patten, Topsham, for bull, gratuity,	3 00
Cyrus Wheeler, for extra large calf, gratuity, book and	1 00
Cyrus Wheeler, for dam of above, gratuity,	2 00

Class III.—Herefords and Grades.

No full bloods entered.

Darius Forbes, South Paris, best grade bull, 1st premium,	4 00
E. & P. H. Holmes, Winthrop, best cow, 1st premium,	6 00

Class IV.—Ayrshires and Grades.

No entries in this class.

Class V.—Devons and Grades.

Joseph Tufts, Paris, best two years old bull, 1st premium,	8 00
J. F. Anderson, Windham, best yearling, 1st premium,	6 00
J. Tufts, So. Paris, best bull calf, 1st premium,	5 00
J. Tufts, So. Paris, 2d premium,	3 00
Joseph Tufts, So. Paris, best heifer, three years old, 1st prem.,	5 00
J. F. Anderson, Windham, best yearling heifer, 1st premium,	3 00
J. F. Anderson, Windham, best grade Devon cow, 4 years old,	6 00
J. F. Anderson, Windham, best heifer, 3 years old, 1st premium,	5 00
Samuel Warren, Scarboro', best heifer calf, 1st premium,	2 00
Isaiah Wentworth, Poland, for herd of Devons, gratuity, diploma and	10 00

Class VI.—Jerseys and Grades.

W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, best full blood bull, three years old, 1st premium,	10 00
E. & P. H. Holmes, Winthrop, best two years old, 1st premium,	8 00
E. & P. H. Holmes, Winthrop, best three years old heifer, 1st premium,	5 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, 2d premium,	4 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, best two years old heifer, 1st premium,	3 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, 2d premium,	2 00
E. & P. H. Holmes, Winthrop, best heifer calf, 1st premium,	2 00
E. & P. H. Holmes, Winthrop, best grade Jersey bull calf, 1st premium,	3 00

Class VII.—Milch Cows.

Charles Hunnewell, Windham, best milch cow, 1st premium,	10 00
James Spear, Portland, 2d premium,	8 00
John Winslow, Westbrook, 3d premium,	6 00

Class VIII.—Oxen, Steers, and Beeves.

County teams—W. S. Grant, for Kennebec county, 1st premium,	20 00
Town teams—W. S. Grant, for town of Farmingdale, 1st premium,	10 00
F. Proctor, for Portland, 3d premium,	8 00
Smith & Brown, Portland, for ox team, gratuity,	3 00
G. W. Chamberlain, Carmel, best pair oxen, 1st premium,	8 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, 2d premium,	6 00
G. G. Shores, Waterville, 3d premium,	4 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, yoke of oxen, grat.,	3 00
G. True, Wayne, do., do.,	3 00
A. Leighton, Falmouth, do., do.,	3 00
G. Mountfort, Falmouth, do., do.,	3 00
S. Warren, Scarboro', do., do.,	3 00
H. S. Jackson, Cape Elizabeth, best yoke fat oxen, 1st premium,	8 00
H. Southgate, Scarboro', 2d premium,	6 00
H. C. Burleigh, Waterville, 3d premium,	5 00
Marsh Trickey, Cape Elizabeth, best fat single ox, 1st premium,	4 00
A. B. Parsons, Parsonsfield, best fat cow, 1st premium,	3 00

A BET LOST AND PAID.

Every political campaign has some bit of fun to enliven it, and the one just passed is no exception to the rule. The best joke we have seen is that of a bet and its payment, in Massachusetts.

During the summer Major Ben. Perley Poor, of West Newbury, wagered a barrel of apples with Col. Robert I. Burbank, of Boston, that Massachusetts would throw more votes for Fillmore than Fremont, the loser to propel the apples by wheelbarrow from his own residence to that of the winner. As Massachusetts, on Tuesday last, went strongly for Fremont, the Major, like a true man of his word, prepared to fulfil the conditions of his bet, and on Wednesday morning started with his barrow and apples. He took the thing easily, and made about 15 miles a day, returning home at night by railroad, and arrived in Boston on Friday afternoon, having wheeled his apples about 36 miles.

Of course the novelty of the performance attracted crowds of spectators. On the Major's arrival at Charlestown, with the apples, he was received by the Fillmore Clubs of that city, and Boston, and escorted to the Tremont House, where, in the presence of some 10,000 spectators, he delivered the apples, to Col. Burbank, according to agreement. Both the gentlemen made fitting speeches, and the whole affair was wound up by a dinner, given by Col. Burbank, where, to use the words of the Journal, "hilarity and fun reigned supreme."

While on his journey the Major indited an epistle to the Boston Journal, which, as it is especially rich, we mean to give the benefit of our circulation, and shall accordingly present our readers, next week, to facilitate the digestion of their Thanksgiving dinners.

THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

On Tuesday last ended the Presidential campaign for 1856. That it has been a severely contested one is well known, and now that the heat and strife of political warfare is over, we see the people of all parties returning to their customary avocations, and, as is always the case in this favored country, the unsuccessful parties yielding place to their fortunate opponents, quietly and peaceably. In no other country, and we might almost say, in no other age, do we see so wonderful a spectacle as is here witnessed every fourth year—a great nation changing its rulers, a government changing its ministers, with no more disturbance than if one of the simplest acts of everyday life were being performed. May the blessings of our Union, purchased by the glorious labors of that noble band of patriots who periled lives, liberty, everything for freedom, be perpetuated to the latest generation.

So far as the returns of the election have been received, they indicate the election of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, as the next President and Vice President of the United States. We give some interesting particulars below.

In this city the vote stood as follows :—

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Ward 1.	189	94	4
" 2.	131	88	19
" 3.	156	70	7
" 4.	81	45	2
" 5.	72	60	8
" 6.	89	44	4
" 7.	102	31	3
	820	432	47

Fremont's plurality, 388.

The total vote of the city, as above, is 1299, which as compared with the September vote, shows a falling off of 220 votes, the entire vote then being 1519, of which Hamlin received 883, Wells 502, and Patten 134.

The vote of the State, so far as received, shows a gain for Fremont over Hamlin's majority, but a falling off in the aggregate vote. The entire returns are not yet published, but it is thought Fremont has about 20,000 majority in this State.

The following table shows the result, as far as ascertained, with the majorities of the different candidates :—

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Maj.
Maine,	8			20,000
New Hampshire,	5			6,000
Vermont,	5			30,000
Massachusetts,	13			50,000
Rhode Island,	4			4,000
Connecticut,	6			6,000
New York,	35			40,000
New Jersey,		7		10,000
Pennsylvania,		27		20,000
Ohio,	23			29,000
Michigan,	6			15,000
Indiana,		13		10,000
Illinois,	11			
Iowa,	4			
Wisconsin,	5			5,000
California,		4		
Delaware,		3		1,853
Maryland,			8	8,500
Virginia,		15		15,000
North Carolina,		10		15,000
South Carolina,		6		
Georgia,		10		20,000
Alabama,		9		5,000
Mississippi,		7		10,000
Louisiana,		6		2,000
Arkansas,		4		
Tennessee,		12		5,000
Kentucky,		12		10,000
Missouri,		9		
Florida,		3		
Texas,		4		
	125	163	8	

The above table is copied partly from the Boston Journal, which says that among the States conceded to Buchanan, are some two or three still doubtful, but probably for him. California, of course, is not yet heard from.

Mr. Buchanan has thus a majority of 30 votes over his opponents.

It is worthy of mention, that, for the first time since the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, the entire electoral vote of New England has been given for a single Presidential candidate.

STATE ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday last, several of the States held their annual elections, in connection with the Presidential election.

In Massachusetts, the Republican ticket prevailed. The entire delegation to Congress, thirteen members, is Republican. The State Legislature is largely Republican. The Traveller of Saturday classifies the members elect as follows: Senate, 27 Republicans, 13 Fremont Americans; House, 322 Fremont Americans and Republicans, 20 opposition, and 7 towns to hear from, some of which are not entitled to send. Anson Burlingame is re-elected to Congress.

In New York, the Republican State ticket is also successful. Of 33 members of Congress the Republicans have 26, Democrats 13. This is a gain for the Democrats. The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature, ensuring them a Senator in Congress.

Wisconsin goes Republican. The returns show the election of three members of Congress, a gain of one to the Republicans. The Legislature is also Republican.

In New Jersey, Wm. A. Newell, originally nominated by the Fillmore men, and afterwards adopted by the Fremonters, is chosen Governor by about 2000 majority. The Democrats have elected three out of the five members of Congress and have carried the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. J. R. Thompson, Democrat.

LARGE CARROTS,—PROLIFIC BEANS, &c. Although getting a little late for large vegetables, or *large stories* about them, we have a few on hand, to wind up with.

Mr. J. C. Damon of Leeds, raised among his carrots, this season, three that measured, respectively, 30, 24 and 23 inches each. Also, a cabbage, that measured 42 inches in circumference. Mr. Benj. Skillings, of same place, raised a carrot that was 29 inches in length, and Mr. Jacob Wheeler one that was 17 inches in circumference. We should think the cattle in Leeds need not go hungry, for want of carrots, at any rate.

Mr. Mayhew's bean vine, bearing 143 pods, is beaten by one raised by Capt. Joshua Robinson of Durham, on which grew 246 pods, averaging 5 beans each. Not many hills to a bushel, at that rate.

Mr. James Ford, of Maineville, Ohio, formerly of Gray, in this State, as a specimen of the crops in the west, has sent us a mammoth ear of corn, by the side of which, so far as size is concerned, our favorite "Dutton corn" is a small affair.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOTS. A serious riot occurred in Baltimore on Tuesday, 4th inst. According to the Baltimore papers, there were four killed, fourteen fatally wounded, and sixty-nine wounded, some dangerously. Among the wounded are three women and four boys.

There was also rioting in some of the wards of New York City, but not of so serious a nature as the above. The Boston Journal says:

Robert Hill, a New York policeman, has been arrested and held to bail in $1000, for neglecting to protect a voter who was prevented from depositing his ballot by brute force, on election day. Hill, with other policemen, looked on without attempting to interfere. Recorder Smith declares that the law shall be enforced, and a number of warrants have been issued against recreant policemen, among whom there is said to be much consternation.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

A New Line of Californian Steamers. The San Francisco Bulletin states that a proposition is on foot to establish a new line of ocean steamers to run between San Francisco and New York—one for the Atlantic and the other for the Pacific Ocean. They are intended to be magnificent, capable of carrying three thousand passengers at a trip, and their cost is estimated at $350,000 to $400,000 each.

Horse Thieves. Wm. C. Merritt and Geo. E. Burnham were taken from Boston to Portland on Tuesday, and lodged in jail, for having on the 21st October stolen a horse and wagon, $625, from Samuel Jackson of Brunswick, Me.

The Right Man in the Right Place. Mr. Clow, the Mayor of Lavacca, Texas, as soon as he was elected, pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves, and went to work repairing one of the bridges of the town, which was so dilapidated as to interfere with travel and transportation.

The Bay Islands. Baltimore, Nov. 6. New Orleans papers contain advices from Ruatan of the 18th ult. The recent treaty between England and Honduras had created great commotion there, as the people were opposed to the sovereignty of Honduras.

Cotton Factory Burned. Philadelphia, Nov. 6. J. Smith's cotton weaving factory, in Pennsylvania Avenue, was burnt this morning. Loss $30,000, insured $20,000. One hundred and fifty hands were employed in the factory.

Fire and loss of life. St. Louis, Nov. 3. A cabinet factory in the north part of the city, was burned Saturday morning. Three escaped by jumping from the attic windows, but the other seven were burned to death.

Town destroyed by fire. A fire at Bellefontain, Ohio, on Saturday night, destroyed fifteen or twenty buildings, including the entire business part of the town. Among the buildings destroyed were the Post office and Exchange Bank. The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. There were no fire engines in the town.

Fires in October. We have records of twenty-three fires which occurred during the month of October, destroying property to the value of $1,030,000. New York lost $230,000, and Philadelphia $290,000.

A Cunard Line to Canada. The Quebec Colonist mentions a rumor that Capt. Lang, of the Cunard steamer Canada, has been in that city to make arrangements for the purchase of property, to build a wharf for the line of steamers to be sent there by the Cunard Company next year.

The Gale on Lake Ontario. It is estimated that the loss of property on Lake Ontario by the recent gale will reach $150,000. Twenty or thirty vessels received more or less damage.

Reported for the Farmer.

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held on Saturday last, 8th inst.

Petition of Isaac Gage, for repairs on Capitol street, was read and referred to Com. on Highways.

An order authorizing the Mayor to have the foundation of the Engine House made secure,—it being considered unsafe in its present condition against the action of the frost the coming winter,—passed both branches.

An order for payment of roll of accounts, No. 5, amounting to $258 98, was passed.

An order from the Common Council, authorizing the Mayor to contract for the building of a drain across Oxford St., three feet square, using the stone on said street; also, to have the street made passable for the accommodation of the public, this fall, was laid on the table by the Board of Aldermen.

Report on petition of John A. Pettingill *et als.*, for union of School Districts Nos. 1, 20, and 26, was read and accepted. (The report provides for the reference of the question to the voters of the districts interested.)

An order allowing $50 additional damages to Edmund G. Doe, on account of grading State St., which passed the Common Council, was refused a passage by the Board of Aldermen.

"THE HUMORS OF FALCONBRIDGE." We are glad to see that the humorous writings of the late Jonathan F. Kelley, better known by the cognomen of "Falconbridge," are to be published for the benefit of his widow. These sketches were universally popular all over the country and established for the author no small fame. The work is to be published by Mr. T. B. Peterson of Philadelphia, on Monday, December 1st, and will on that day be ready for sale by all the booksellers in the country. Mr. Peterson undertakes the work with the sole view of giving the widow of the author the whole amount of profit derived from its publication.

THE BIG STEAMSHIP. By foreign papers by late arrivals we learn that it has been officially announced in Great Britain that the mammoth steamship Great Eastern will be launched about the middle of April next. Her first trip will be to Portland, where ample wharves are building for her accommodation. The myriads of people which the presence of this mouster of marine architecture will attract to Portland, cannot fail to bring a rich harvest to the pockets of her citizens. The railroads leading there will likewise benefit greatly from the same cause.

APPLES IN NEW YORK. Apples are bringing a good price in the New York market. The Journal of Commerce, of the 6th inst., says :—

Western apples are selling higher than was ever before known at this season of the year. Sales were made yesterday at $4 per barrel. Long Island pippins continue to be put up in large quantities for exportation, at from $6 to $8 when rolled in papers and packed.

THANKSGIVING. Michigan, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia are to be added to the list of States which have fixed upon the 20th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving. Also, the Territory of Nebraska. New Hampshire, as we see this week, is to have hers on the 27th.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Our travelling agent, Mr. S. N. Taber, is now in Lincoln County, and will visit the towns in that County and a portion of Sagadahock County, during the present month. He is duly authorised to receive money and subscriptions for the Farmer.

HURRICANE IN ILLINOIS. The Quincy (Ill.) Whig, relates that a tornado which visited a locality about four miles east of that city on the 24th ult., spread great devastation in its path. It tore off the roof and blew out the side of Simon Laughlin's dwelling house, and prostrated his carriage house, and the last that was seen of his carriage it was some three thousand feet high in the air, traveling as a land vehicle never traveled before. It is still missing. Large trees were up-rooted, and miles of fence swept away. A large pond of water, two acres in extent, was entirely scooped out—scarcely a drop was left. It was remarked by those who were watching the cloud, that instantly after passing the pond, its color changed from inky black to pure white.

FOUND DEAD. We learn that Mr. Gardiner Bran of West Gardiner, was found dead in a field in that town a few days since. He had been long subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed he died in one of them. He was about 35 years of age. [Gardiner Journal.

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5. There was a severe gale on Lake Erie last night, and as a large number of vessels left on the day previous, and as but few of them have been heard from, it is feared that many have met with disasters.

The barque American Republic, from Chicago, on entering the harbor last night, went against the breakwater and filled with water immediately. She was loaded with 18,300 bushels of wheat. The crew were rescued.

The propeller St. Joseph, with a full cargo of merchandise, is at Fairport in a dangerous position. The crew have not yet been taken off. The sea is breaking over her. Several schooners are reported ashore, and many badly damaged.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6. Our papers this morning are filled with accounts of disasters to lake craft in the late gale. Some twenty schooners and barques are reported ashore or badly damaged. The brig Cumberland is reported to have been lost with all on board; and Capt. Champney, of the schooner Vermont arrived this afternoon, says on the afternoon of the 4th he saw a large steamer or propeller lying in the trough of the sea, wholly unmanageable. Her smoke pipes were overboard, and a crowd of people were standing on the hurricane deck. He thinks she must have swamped before the storm was over. Owing to the severity of the storm he was unable to render assistance or ascertain her name.

WASHINGTON NEWS. *Washington, Nov.* 6. Arrangements are already in progress for the re-organization of the editorial force of the Union newspaper. It is in contemplation to have one editor from the North and another from the South, in view of Buchanan's administration. Mr. Nicholson will retire on the 4th of March.

The Commissioners of the California war debt report $340,000 liquidated, nearly the entire sum appropriated by Congress for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. Letters have been received at Annapolis, from Lieut. Spencer, commanding the troops supposed to have been slaughtered by Indians while on the march to Fort Pierce, stating that they had safely arrived at their destination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. Thomas Cunningham, one of the Presidential Electors, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Burrell.

There is no truth in the rumor brought by the last European mail that the United States desired to become a party to the Congress of Paris.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION. *Syracuse, Nov.* 8. At 3 o'clock this morning, the largest fire that ever visited our city broke out in the first ward, and in the short space of three hours over twelve hundred acres were burnt over, and one hundred buildings consumed. The fire originated in back of Ward's Hotel, which had not been occupied for two or three years. It immediately communicated with Grant's Hotel, occupied by Barney Grant, which was entirely consumed. Loss $5,000. The store of Mr. McGuire then caught and was burned down; loss $5,000. The flames then spread to the new and magnificent building owned by Messrs. Hattenby & Ford, and soon it was in a mess of ruins. It was occupied by Linch Brothers, who had just got in an entire new stock of goods. The loss on the building will be about $10,000; insured for $4,000. The Linch Brothers will lose about $10,000; insured $3,000. A large number of wooden buildings were consumed. The Avery block was entirely destroyed; loss $10,000. The Bank of Salina was also consumed; loss on the building, $6,000; all the books and papers of the Bank were saved. The post-office and telegraph office were destroyed, but we learn that all the letters and papers were saved. The water at the reservoir was turned off and consequently the hydrants were useless. A strong west wind was blowing and our citizens were compelled to stand and see their property consumed with nothing to stop its progress. The entire loss can fall little short of $1,000,000, and may reach more. Over 100 families have been rendered homeless. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

RAILROAD CONSPIRATORS FERRETED OUT. A father and two sons, named respectively H. Boughn, and Benjamin and Zachariah Boughn, and a man named Robert Devers, were arrested in Macony county, last Tuesday, about ten miles from Decatur, on a charge of murder, in opening a switch on the 9th of October, on the Great Western Railroad running through Decatur, by which a freight train was thrown down an embankment, and Mr. S. Reasoner, roadmaster, was killed.

Mr. B. F. Pond, superintendent of the road, employed C. P. Bradley & Co., of this city, to ferret out the matter, and it was elucidated by ex-sheriff Yates, Kane county, one of the firm. The principal clue to the discovery was the hatchet by which the switch lock was broken. It was evidently the intention of the four men to make a wholesale slaughter of the persons on a passenger train due at the time the switch was opened, and which was prevented by the freight train first coming to the spot. They were lumber men who had some difficulty with the road in settling for ties delivered on the line of the road, and took this method of revenge. Great credit is accorded to C. P. Bradley & Co., for the manner in which the affair has been developed. [Chicago Press, Nov. 1.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER. It will be recollected says the New Bedford Standard, that a short time since the dead body of a young man by the name of Chace was found in Swanzey, under circumstances which led to the belief that he was murdered by a man who was last seen in his company by the name of Vanderhoof, living in Somerset. A day or two ago Vanderhoof was arrested, and when informed of what he was accused of, he fainted. Subsequently he confessed the foul deed, and implicated an accomplice by the name of Dexter, who has also made a confession. Both of them have been committed to Taunton jail. They say that the young man had thirty dollars in money, and they agreed to divide it by allowing the one who struck the fatal blow two dollars the most.

A MIRACULOUS RESCUE FROM DROWNING. On Tuesday last, as two young ladies, a Mrs. Eaton from Boston, and Miss Caroline Rollins, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. John Rollins of Pittston, were crossing a large raft of logs, they incautiously ventured too near the outer edge of the boom, when the log on which they were walking rolled and Miss Rollins was suddenly precipitated into the river, dragging Mrs. Eaton with her; the former losing her hold of Mrs. Eaton, sunk. Mrs. Eaton, however, retaining her presence of mind, seized hold of the logs with one hand and Miss Rollins with the other just as Miss R. was going down the third time, and sustained and encouraged her until they both regained their footing on the logs. But for the great presence of mind and energy of Mrs. Eaton, one or perhaps both of these young ladies would inevitably have been drowned. Such heroism cannot but be praised and esteemed by all those who are acquainted with the great hazard of travelling over logs on the waters of the Kennebec. [Gardiner Transcript.

RAILROAD CASE DECIDED. A board of Referees, consisting of Judge Gilchrist, of the U. S. Court of Claims, Hon. A. S. Woods, late Chief Justice, and Hon. Ira A. Eastman, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, decided two cases at Concord on Thursday, wherein the Boston and Maine Railroad sought to recover of the Concord Road, and Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, either or both, about $7000 damages, costs and interests, caused by an injury to one Erni Crockett, a boy five years of age, who came from Sanbornton, N. H., on a ticket to Lawrence, and then passed on to the Main road, as a passenger for Bradford, Mass., on which route he received the injury.

The defence of the Concord road was that they sold no ticket in the case. That of the Boston, Concord and Montreal—1st, that at the time there existed no contract of indemnity between the Corporations; 2d, had there been a contract, the adult in the party had tickets to Lawrence only, and on passing that point became plaintiff's passenger; 3, that the boy injured passed over the road without payment of fare—as a *dead head*—and each road was therefore responsible on its own iron. The referees decided in favor of the defendants in both cases.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF INCENDIARIES.

The police of our city have, for sometime past, been on the track of some persons, who were supposed to have been connected with the incendiary attempts which have been made in our city during the last six months, and have at length succeeded in capturing the whole gang, consisting of seven. Their names are as follows:—Thomas Douglass, Luke Makin, Isaac Pendergrass, Josiah B. Gould and Horace Worcester, of this city, and Samuel Burns and John Burns, of St. Johns, N. B.

About a fortnight since, the horse and chaise of Dr. Robinson were stolen in this city, and were traced to Scarboro. On the same night a barn in Scarboro was set on fire. On Thursday night of last week, the horse and chaise of Dr. Dana were taken from before the door of his dwelling house in this city and carried off. Deputy Marshall Brady was put upon the track and he traced it to Scarboro, where, upon the same night as chool house was set on fire. Mr. Brady, after dilligent efforts, succeeded in arresting John Burns and Horace Worcester, as the thieves, the former of whom stole the horse and chaise of Dr. Robinson, while both were concerned in taking Dr. Dana's.

After their arrest, on being charged with setting fire to the buildings in Scarboro, one of them made a confession as to the origin of some of the numerous fires which occurred in this city, and disclosed the names of his accomplices in the transaction. The police wisely kept the matter quiet until they had succeeded in arresting the whole gang, which was consummated yesterday, the last one, Douglass, having been arrested at Calais yesterday morning. Samuel Burns was arrested in Bangor. Makin was arrested by Brady in this city, and Pendergrass and Gould were arrested by officer Willey, on Clapboard Island. The latter attempted to escape, but Mason gave chase to them in a boat, and after a hard run of five or six miles, succeeded in capturing them.

The prisoners are all over 21 years of age, except Worcester and Makin. From the confessions made by two or three of them, it appears that they were all leagued together in their destructive purposes.

The examination of the prisoners will not take place until the arrival of Douglass from Calais, which will probably be on Friday next.

Portland Advertiser, 4th.

EXAMINATION OF THE INCENDIARIES. On Saturday the alleged incendiaries were examined before Judge Paine. Luke Macken, John and Samuel Burns, was committed to answer at the next term of the Supreme Court, on the charge of setting fire to dwelling houses. Joseph Gould, Isaac Pendergast and Thomas Douglass waived an examination, and were ordered to recognize with sureties for their appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court.

Worcester was used as State's evidence.

[Argus, 10th.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. As Mrs. R. H. Vose and her son, Mr. Gardner C. Vose, were returning from a ride on Monday last, their horse took fright near the steamboat wharf in Farmingdale, and ran off. The shafts were at once broken, and nothing but one trace remained to connect the horse with the buggy. After the horse had run some distance, Mr. Vose was thrown from the buggy and very considerably injured, one wheel passed over his head, and bruising him very badly. Mrs. Vose, to prevent a probably worse calamity, jumped from the buggy after her son had been thrown out, the

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

The propeller Canadian, whose arrival at Quebec, we noticed in our last, brings news to the 22d ult. Everything of importance is embraced in the following synopsis :—

A terrible accident had occurred at London ; the Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, Baptist preacher, was speaking in Concert Hall, Surry Gardens, when some thieves raised the cry of fire, causing the audience to rush towards the doors, and several persons were trampled to death.

As regards English politics, the Ministers begin to arrive in London. There is nothing interesting except Palmerston is reported as preparing a new Reform bill.

The Neapolitan affair progresses in the channel previously indicated. Diplomatic intercourse is suspended by France and England, but no act of hostility is to be taken.

Considerable doubt is expressed as to the truth of the statement that the Austrians have commenced on the summons of France to evacuate the Danubian Principalities.

A Prussian paper announces, but it wants confirmation, that the Boundary Commission to settle the frontier line between Russia and Moldavia is dissolved, without accomplishing its mission.

From Spain the intelligence is that the sequestration has been removed from Queen Christiana's property.

A ministerial crisis, and increasing financial difficulties, exist at Constantinople. Austrian influence is on the increase in Turkish Councils. The sending troops against Montenegro is discontinued.

The ministerial crisis in Denmark has resulted in the re-installation of the old ministry.

The French commercial crisis presents slightly a more favorable aspect, but anxiety is still manifested.

Persia solicits the meditation of France in the difficulty with Great Britain.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship Canada, with dates to the 25th ult., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday of last week. Her news is of some interest. We make the following synopsis :—

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament is further prorogued till December 16th.

The citizens of Dublin gave a banquet on Wednesday, 22d, to nearly 4000 troops who served in the Crimea. The mayor of Dublin presided, supported by Lord Lieutenant Carlisle, Lords Gough, Talbot, and many other gentlemen. The banquet was superior in quality and arrangement to the London dinner to the Guards. Edinburg will give a similar banquet on the 31st.

Mr. John Arrowsmith, cotton broker, Liverpool, avows himself the author of the story in the London Times of duels and murders in the Georgia Railway cars, and he reiterates the truth of his statements. The affair is incomprehensible here, and excites much curiosity.

Ship Dean Richmond was offered at auction at Liverpool. The reserved price was £3000. Only £2300 were bid, when she was withdrawn.

The committee of the "Emancipation of Italy Fund" have secured the co-operation of Aurelio Saffi, the late Roman triumvir (now a teacher of languages at Oxford,) as a lecturer. In a letter which shows great mastery of the English language, Signor Saffi gives his views as to the emancipation of Italy. The real war of independence in Italy, he says if it be not a new farce, like that which ended at Novara, cannot be conceived without the co-operation of all the patriotic elements of the country from Sicily to the Alps. Austria is not to be trifled with, and she may be backed by others. The Italians must therefore make up their minds for a heroic struggle—one of those classic struggles which, like the Persian war, create a nation. He therefore, coinciding on this point with Mazzini, holds, as a practical politician, this principle—let the Italian nation achieve its independence and then decide for itself its own form of government. Complete emancipation from foreign rule is, he contends, absolutely necessary to develop true and lasting civilization in Italy.

The Submarine Telegraph Company, of London, are endeavoring to obtain from the King of Holland the concession of the establishment of a submarine line between the coasts of England and Holland, so as to give the commerce of Rotterdam the advantage already enjoyed by Amsterdam of a direct communication with the capital of England.

A letter from Smyrna announces the return to England of Mr. M. Wilkin, who after protracted negotiations with the Turkish Government, has obtained a firman for the Railway from Smyrna to Aidinn, a distance of about seventy-five miles. How great a boon this work would be, both to inland producers and the importers of fruit, oil, &c., into England and other countries, is shown by the fact that figs, for instance, which cost from 15 to 20 piastres per quintal in the interior, are now selling at from 100 to 120 piastres per quintal in Smyrna.

FRANCE. French correspondence gives prominence to accounts of the imperial gaities at Compeigne, where the Emperor is enjoying hunting by day, and fancy balls in the style and costume of Louis XIVth by night.

Numerous arrests have recently taken place in the department of the Deux Zones, where a secret society of a dangerous description has been discovered. The society was organized by tens and hundreds, all trained to obey orders for the destruction of the rich. Sixty persons were apprehended, but the peasants, armed with pitchforks, attacked the escort and rescued the prisoners. New arrests have also been made in the Faubourg St. Antoine within a few days.

The report of the Bank of France is rather more favorable, although the Bank has adopted yet more stringent measures, and will not make any advance at present on railway shares or rentes. Commercial bills having 60 days to run are always objected to, so that virtually the term is reduced to 45 days.

The deposits made in the Paris Saving Bank last week were 453,009.900 francs, and those withdrawn 574,000,643 francs.

The Siecle affirms that in the coining room of the Paris mint, bullion amounting to 100,000-000 francs lay piled up, which in a few days would be converted into money and circulated.

The Fulton and Quebec steamers carried out a brief manifesto from the Paris Moniteur on the subject of Neapolitan affairs. The Moniteur said that when the Congress of Paris broke up, the great powers saw elements fraught with danger to peace in Belgium, Greece and Naples ; that of these States Naples alone refused to accept friendly advice, and that in consequence the Western Powers will cease diplomatic intercourse. The article in the Moniteur is the only authentic glimpse the public has yet had of what is going on and there is nothing additional to add in the way of news. The British fleet is somewhere in the Mediterranean. The French ships continue at Toulon ready for sea. Meantime, dispatches are contradictory. While one statement says the Minister will not leave Naples for some months, another asserts that Baron Brenier, the French envoy, announces to the Neapolitan government that if he did not receive satisfactory communications within two hours, he would present his last instructions—said instructions being, doubtless, to demand his passports.

The statement that the Emperor of Russia has urged the King of Naples to avoid total rupture by making some concessions, seems to be confirmed by numerous communications in the Continental papers. The Cologne Gazette and the Independence Belge, two generally reliable journals, express themselves very positively on the subject. The advice of the Emperor, it seems, was that King Ferdinand should change some of his ministry, and place Prince Satriano at its head. While warning him against the ill will of England, the Emperor is further represented as having recommended to the king to trust to the moderation of the Emperor of the French, and to accept him as a mediator. The Austrian Gazette has received a communication from Naples to the effect that King Ferdinand, to show his conciliatory disposition, will not recall his representatives in Paris and London in consequence of the recall of the French and English Ambassadors in Naples. They will only leave these capitals in case their passports are sent to them. The only authority for this statement is the Austrian organ, which also professes to be able to say what the demands of the British government really are ; that is to say—

1st. A change of ministry.
2d. Abolition of the present police system.
3d. A general amnesty.

On the same authority it may be stated that the French Cabinet would be satisfied if a general amnesty were granted.

The hopes of a speedy re-assembling of the Paris Conference begin to be shaken. The resistance is said to come from the English government, whose views seem to prevail.

SPAIN. Accounts from Madrid speak of a new ministerial crisis, the object being to throw Narvaez overboard, and restore the absolutists. The Marquis of Vilurra, the head of the absolutists' party, is spoken of as the coming man, but he, in the meantime, declines the responsibility.

It is said that O'Donnell is put in command of the Household Guard, as a check upon Narvaez.

Count Beukendorff, the Russian Envoy, has had a cordial reception from the Queen.

A daughter has been born to the Duchess of Montpensier.

AUSTRIA AND THE PRINCIPALITIES. *Berlin, Oct.* 23. The Austrian Note, in answer to the French request for explanations in reference to the continued occupation of the Principalities, is said to have been very concise and determined. Austria stated that the occupation was pursuant to a special treaty with the Porte ; that England consented to it ; Count Walewski might apply to those two powers ; and lastly that she would make preparations for evacuation the moment that the troops of the Western powers left Greece. Baron von Hubner, however, is charged to make explanations at Paris that will smooth down the abruptness of the note.

ITALY. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, taking alarm at the demonstration against Naples, appears disposed to grant some concessions to his people, by reviving, with some modifications, the Constitution of 1848.

The Paris Constitutionnel asserts, as if from a sure source, that in consequece of the negotiations between Austria and Rome, the Austrians are about to withdraw, and will retain only two points, Ancona and Bologna.

A treaty has been concluded between Russia and Naples, placing the ships of the latter in Russian ports on the footing of the most highly favored nations.

The Times, Paris correspondent writes on Wednesday that a dispatch from Baron Brenier announced that if he did not receive any communications from the Neapolitan Government within two hours, he should present his last instructions. Another dispatch stated the King was about to disarm his ships at Naples, Castellamare and Palermo.

Paris, Thursday Evening. A dispatch was expected to-day from Baron Brenier, announcing his departure from Naples if he had not received the proposition from the Neapolitan Government. It seems that his last instructions were to demand his passports and take his departure, unless the King intimated his intention to comply with the demand of the allies.

SWITZERLAND. The Neufchatel prisoners have been dismissed.

The Federal government is making efforts to be represented in the Congress of Paris.

BELGIUM. A treaty has been concluded between France and Belgium, providing that no regicide shall be shelltered in Belgium as a political offender.

RUSSIA. After the close of the coronation festivities at Moscow, the Czar took a week's rest (if it be possible for an Emperor to find rest) at his palace in Zarsko Selo, which is about thirty versts from St. Petersburg. The Autocrat's entry into St. Petersburg was announced to take place on the 14th inst., weather permitting, and it fortunately happened that a remarkably beautiful day leaped up after a long line of gloomy and forbidding predecessors. Guns fired, sixty thousand troops were under arms, "many hundreds of thousands" of spectators assembled in the streets and crowded the balconies, scaffoldings and platforms, and at night the city was illuminated on an extensive scale.

The house of Nicholls & Plincke, well known all over the North of Europe as the English Magasin, attracted the greatest crowds, being one blaze of gas and crystal, the application of gas for that purpose being a novelty there. On the 15th the merchants were to give a grand ball and supper to the Emperor in the Salle de Noblesse, covers to be laid for three thousand people ; and on that and the following night the city was to be again illuminated.

TURKEY. The Sultan had sent orders to Redschid Pasha to form a new Ministry. Redschid declined on the plea that the questions under deliberation just now would undergo a sudden change. The real cause was a difference of opinion with the French Minister respecting the union of the Principalities.

A despatch from Constantinople, no date, says that Gen. Guyon had died of cholera.

Latest By Telegraph.

THE EAST. *Marseilles, Friday.* We have intelligence from Constantinonple to the 18th. The death of Gen. Guyon is announced. The Greek Governmeut had refused any indemnity to the English subject, Mr. Noel, who was robbed in 1854.

The English Commander at the Piraeus has hired buildings for the use of the army of occupation.

SPAIN. The Government order to deliver passports to Spanish refugees in foreign countries was to include all Carlists who will recognize the existing Government.

The Government papers pretend that the Cortes will shortly be assembled, and that excellent measures will be submitted to them.

LATEST—ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Monday. Her news is four days later than the above, and is of considerable importance. The following is the telegraphic summary :—

The feature of the news which has attracted most attention is an official paragraph in the Moniteur, complaining that the English press publishes calumnies against the French government, and holding out a menace that a continuance of such conduct will break up the Anglo French alliance.

This paragraph has caused excitement both in England and France, having even affected the Bourse, and it is reported that the British government will ask an explanation of the threat to dissolved the alliance.

Respecting the Neapolitan difficulty, the only additional progress is that the French embassy, as also probably the British, left Naples on the 26th.

Count Walewski's official correspondence with the Neapolitan government is published.

The English fleet is at Malta, and the French at Toulon.

A German paper says that the squadron will go to Naples in three weeks, if matters are not settled.

There is nothing really new in respect to the complicated relations of the Danubian Principalities.

It is denied from Vienna, but re-asserted from France, that the Porte has summoned the Austrians to quit. In this connection are two reports viz : 1st. That the Congress of Paris is not likely to meet soon, owing to the non-assent of England ; 2d, that Russia, inspired by suspicion of a secret understanding between England and Austria respecting the Principalities, demands a Russian squadron to enter the Black Sea on the same terms as the English fleet, now in those waters.

The entire Turkish Ministry has resigned. The event is attributed to the intrigues of Lord Stratford to bring in Redschid Pacha as Vizier.

No news from Spain except a contemplated increase of the army.

Letters from France are unsatisfactory. The demand for money continues unabated.

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. Parker A. Benner, of Waldoboro, went to his store on the morning of the 30th ult., apparently in health, built his fire, and in a few minutes complained of blindness, left his store and started for his house, but did not reach there before he expired. Mr. Benner leaves two sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

[Rockland Democrat.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.

The following is the narrative given by the Journal de Constantinople of the reported victory of the Circassians, a brief account of which reached us a few days ago by telegraph :—

SOUJAK KALEH, Sept. 24. The Russians having passed the Leba for the purpose of constructing fortifications in Abzech, Sefer Pacha immediately despatched an interpreter to the Russian commander, in order to know the object of the expedition. The Russian commander replied, "By the treaty of Paris, Circassia is conceded to Russia, and I have come to take possession of it." Sefer Pacha sent a second messenger to the Russian commander, to inform him that Circassia was an independent country ; that no one could dispose of it without the consent of its inhabitants, and that if the Russians did not retire from it forthwith the Circassians would take prompt measures to compel them. The next day Sefer Pacha advanced with 80,-000 men against the Russians, who had taken up a position on the slopes of a ravine with 16 cannon.

The combat lasted three hours and a half ; the Circassians remained masters of the field, made 800 prisoners, and took all the guns. Another affair took place 25 days ago in the Tchap-Sou, after the passage of the Kouban by the Rusians, who were obliged to retire with a considerable loss of men, leaving five guns behind. The Russian troops were composed of recruits, and did not stand their ground. The prisoners taken by the Circassians are no longer reduced to slavery. They are admitted into the ranks, or are at liberty to establish themselves upon the land, under the administration of a naib. The Circassian deputation which was sent to Constantinople has not returned ; but it is thought certain that the Porte and the Western Powers will not support us.

SEVERE GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO. *Oswego, N. Y., Nov.* 8. The wind, which has been blowing fiercely most of the day from the south, has now changed to the north-west, and a perfect gale is blowing. It is reported that forty-three men, mostly farmers, were on the schooner J. G. Deshler, ashore nine miles above the city, taking off wheat, when the gale came on, and that they cannot now get off, as the sea is making a clean breach over the vessel. It is feared they will be lost. A team has been sent down for a life-boat.

Oswego, Nov. 10. It is feared that the propeller J. W. Brooks, from Lake Erie for Ogdensburg, was lost in Lake Ontario in the last gale, with all on board. Parts of a hurricane deck supposed to belong to her, came ashore at Henderson on Friday, and quantities of flour and lard were seen yesterday floating about between Sackett's Harbor and Kingston. The Brooks had a full cargo of produce, and a crew of twenty men. She probably had some passengers also. The men who were in so perilous a situation on Saturday aboard the schooner J. G. Deshler, have been rescued.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. We have received information of another attempt made by some ruffians to upset the train on the Grand Trunk Railway. At half past eight o'clock on the evening of the 26th instant, as the train was running between Newcastle and Port Granby, a platform car was thrown off the track, and a man seriously injured, by some eighteen or nineteen pieces of wood and iron being placed across the track, which were undistinguishable, owing to the darkness, until the train ran into them. Happily it was at the time proceeding at a slow rate, about ten miles an hour, or the result might have been much more serious, as there were upwards of sixty men in the cars. The things across the track were logs of hard wood, planks, coupling chains, stems, a gate and lifting lever. This is one of the most deliberate attempts ever made in Canada to throw the cars off the track, and was, it is supposed, for the purpose of injuring the contractors. The Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Ross, is now making strenuous efforts to discover the miscreants.

[Toronto Leader.

THE COAL TRADE. Should its present rapid rate of development be continued, the coal trade of Pennsylvania will soon eclipse that of the entire world. Scarce a week passes but we hear of new fields being discovered and new mines worked. The last instance we have observed of the opening of fresh coal beds occurred in Elk county, where immense fields are found to exist, while it is pretty certain that McKean county contains an equal quantity.

There is no doubt that the northern counties of this State are on the eve of great improvement consequent upon the development of this large mineral wealth. All their hills teem with coal and iron, and as the lumber is in rapid progress of removal, the pick of the miner will soon supersede the axe of the woodsman and usher in an era of unexampled prosperity to the inhabitants. So may it be.

[Philadelphia Evening Journal.

A SAM PATCH LEAP. A short time since, as Mr. D. West was passing by the falls near South Troy, Vt., with a span of three years old colts and a double wagon, his colts took fright and rushed down a steep bank thirty or forty feet in height, through a mass of underbrush, and plunged headlong into the Missisquoi river. Being freed from the wagon they swam into deep water, and one was carried over the falls. The height of the falls is estimated at thirty feet. The colt was buried beneath the spray, and it was supposed by all that he was killed, but he was soon discovered ten or fifteen rods below the falls, lodged against a ledge. He was taken from the water and led up a steep bank—a task which most horses would have failed to accomplish—and safely lodged in the stable.

STOLEN GOODS IN "DAMASCUS." Officer Walker, with a search warrant, proceeded yesterday morning to a place in the back part of Carmel, called Damascus, and found concealed in a house there over one hundred dollars worth of stolen goods, consisting of Gold Thimbles, Gold Pencils, Crosses, Silk, Delaine and Calico dresses, Shoes, Boots, Gloves, Scarfs, Hoods, Collars, Ribbons, and Velvet Capes. These have been stolen from dwelling houses in this city. The alleged thief was also arrested by Mr. Walker in Carmel, and lodged in jail, and will give the owners of the stolen goods an opportunity to look at his face in the Police Court to-day.

[Bangor Journal.

DEATH OF COL. BABBITT CONFIRMED. Recent advices from Fort Kearney confirm the reported murder of Col. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah Territory, and his two comrades, by the Indians. He had with him an amount of public money and valuable papers. Some of the latter were found scattered about the prairie near the spot where the murder was committed; among them were some treasury drafts and valuable notes. Mr. Babbitt very imprudently left Fort Kearney, on his way to Salt Lake, without any escort, although he could have had one by waiting a few days.

GREAT SNOW STORM. The Auburn (N. Y.) American of the 1st inst. says :

"Yesterday a few flakes of snow sifted down here, but in Oswego and Jefferson counties the storm was very severe. A friend informs us that a passenger train of two coaches, drawn by two locomotives, was six hours on the road. The fires were repeatedly extinguished by the accumulation of snow, and at one place it was found to be 18 inches in depth! This is remarkable for this time of year. It snowed all around us."

TERRIFIC HURRICANE AT MONTREAL. *Montreal, Nov.* 5. A terrific hurricane passed over this city last night, tearing down fences, chimneys, &c., doing much damage to several buildings. The steamer Prince Albert, from St. Lambert, was driven on St. Helena Island. The passengers received every hospitality from the garrison. Much damage was done in exposed parts of the country.

TOWN DESTROYED IN CALIFORNIA. *New York, Nov.* 4. A letter from Mexico, of Oct. 19, says the town of La Paz, Lower California, was almost totally destroyed by a hurricane, on the 16th inst. All the vessels lying in the port at the time, were driven ashore and wrecked. Few lives were lost. The wind was accompanied by heavy rain, and lasted 30 hours, blowing during that time from all points of the compass. The houses spared by the wind were swept away by the tide.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$7 00 @ 10 00	Round Hog,	$9 00 @ 10 00
Corn Meal,	95 @ 1 00	Clear Salt Pork,	12 00 @ 14 00
Rye Meal,	1 33 @ 0 00	Mutton,	6 @ 8
Wheat,	1 75 @ 1 80	Turkeys,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 12 @ 1 25	Chickens,	10 @ 12
Corn,	80 @ 85	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 50 @ 2 00	Clover Seed,	15 @ 18
Oats,	38 @ 40	Herd's Grass,	3 50 @ 3 75
Potatoes,	50 @ 60	Red Top,	1 00 @ 1 12
Dried Apples,	4 @ 6	Hay,	10 00 @ 12 00
Cooking Apples,	33 @ 40	Lime,	90 @ 90
Winter Apples,	50 @ 60	Fleece Wool,	35 @ 37
Butter,	20 @ 22	Pulled Wool,	33 @ 35
Cheese,	10 @ 12	Lamb Skins,	50 @ 75
Eggs,	18 @ 20	Hides,	6 @ 7
Lard,	15 @ 16		

BRIGHTON MARKET, Nov. 6.

At Market, 1700 Beef Cattle, 4000 Sheep, and 2400 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 50; first quality $7 50 @7 75; second $7 00 @ $7 25; third $6 00 @ $6 75.
WORKING OXEN.—Sales $100 to $185.
COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $24 to $46.
SHEEP.—Sales from $4 00 to $6 00.
SWINE.—At retail, from 8 cts. to 9 cts.

BOSTON MARKET, Nov. 10.

FLOUR.—Western common brands $6 50 to $6 75; fancy, $7 25; Extra $7 50 to $8 25; Genesee Extra, $8 50.
GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 77cts; white at 75 cts. Oats, 50 @ 52c. Rye, in lots, $1.
HAY.—Eastern is selling at $16 @ ton, cash.

To Nervous Sufferers.

A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4m37

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottowa Free Trader.

"Having tried successively sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.

3m46 [Rock River Democrat.

Sold in Augusta by CHAS. F. POTTER; and by Druggists throughout the United States.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. J. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN, PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES, infallible in correcting Irregularities, and removing obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause.

All Medical Men know, as well as many others, that no female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health begins immediately to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food and disturbed sleep most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box, which must be strictly followed, and all diseases peculiar to females may be speadily cured. *Price* $1.00 *per box.*

J. S. MANLEY, West end Kennebec Bridge, General Agent for Augusta; WALES & SOUTHER, Azents for Hallowell; C. A. & J. D. WATTS, Agents for Gardiner.

The above agents will supply dealers at proprietor's prices, and send the Pills to ladies, confidentially, by mail, by enclosing them $1,00, through Post Office to any part of the city or country. 1y32

THE GREAT CONTEST IS OVER, and the victory is complete, for Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound has triumphed over

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,

and all kindred foes of mankind. It has emerged from the forest wilds of America, and proved a blessing to our age. It is infallible!

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street, Boston, General Agents. H. H. HAY, Portland, State Agent.

J. S. MANLEY, Agent for Augusta.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 6th inst., by Asaph R. Nichols, Esq., Mr. ALBERT S. NICHOLS to Miss HANNAH M. GREEN.

In this city, 24 inst., by Elder E. Turner, Mr. BENJ. B. TAYLOR to Miss FRANCES L. ROGERS, both of Belgrade.

In this city, 24 inst., by Elisha Barrows, Jr., Esq., Mr. LADEN KEENE of Sidney, to Miss MARGARET CATES.

In Windsor, 24 inst., by Thos. C. Davis, Esq., Mr. ABIEL ERSKINE, Jr., of California, to Miss HARRIET J. BUSS of Palermo.

In Bridgton, 5th inst., at the residence of Rev. Jacob Bray, Mr. JOHN PALMER to Miss SARAH J. BURNHAM.

In Farmington, by Rev. C. Munger, ELIAS H. KENT to Miss AMANDA M. JUDKINS, both of Fayette.

In Fayette, by Rev. A. Driukwater, Mr. ALBERT G. UNDERWOOD to Miss ELIZA A. TUCK.

In Carthage, Oct. 30th, by Rev. A. W. Cummings, Mr. ISAIAH H. WHITE of Weld, to Miss LYDIA LOMBARD.

In Deerfield, 6th inst., by Rev. L. C. Stevens, ELBRIDGE G. TUCK, Esq., of Fayette, to Mrs. JANE TUXBURY of Strafford, N. H.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untroddenshore
And the race of immortals begun.

In Bloomfield, 8th inst, ARTHUR DAGGETT, son of W. G. and Elizabeth Daggett, aged 2 years 6 months.

In Readfield, 10th inst., ABIGAIL HOLMES, wife of John A. Holmes, aged 56.

In Waterville, Oct. 25th. SUSAN AUGUSTA COBB, wife of Stephen Cobb, and daughter of Benj. Farnham of Vassalboro', aged 23 years 8 months.

In Whitefield, Oct. 13th, ALPHEUS DAY, aged 16.

In Topsham, 3d inst., Mrs. MARIA J. THOMAS, aged 34.

In Waterville, 1st inst., LYDIA S. PIERCE of Plymouth, Mass., aged 23.

In Skowhegan, Mrs. MARY BOISS, aged 88.

In Saugerville, CHLOE CLARK, wife of Rev. Atherton Clark, aged 61.

In Columbia, Cal., Sept. 16th, RUFUS BRAINARD, formerly of Monmouth, aged 60.

On board ship Caroline Nesmith, Sept. 9th, on the passage from New York to Liverpool, JOHN LORING, son of Jeremiah Loring of North Yarmouth, 1st officer, aged 23.

In Topeka, Kansas, Oct. 17th, MARTHA J. FRENCH, formerly of Brunswick, aged 21.

MILLINERY!

MISS S. S. SMILEY wishes to inform the Ladies of Augusta and vicinity that, having taken the Store long known as "Harrington's Bonnet Saloon," at No. 8 Bridge's Block, she is prepared to supply customers with a desirable assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Miss S. intends to employ the *best of Milliners*, and feels confident that she will be able to please all who will favor her with their patronage.

A variety of FANCY HATS, will be kept constantly on hand, also STRAW and MOURNING GOODS.

All orders for Bonnets will be filled at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1856. 8w47

WANTED!

A PURCHASER for one side spring Buggy Wgon, nearly new; one Express Wagon, with a peddle top, in first rate style for peddling tin ware; one Pung, run one winter, got up in good style; one Coon Skin Robe; one second hand Silver plated Harness, used one year. The above property will be sold at a great bargain, if called for soon, as I am bound to sell. Also for sale any amount of the most desirable patterns of Cook, Parlor and Franklin Stoves; Tin Ware, Funnel, Fire Frames, &c. &c. Any persons wishing to buy any of the above goods at the lowest figures, are requested to call on the subscriber, at his place of business in Winthrop, opp. Cotton Factory. 3w45 B. S. KELLEY.

CATTLE LOST.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 26th ult., three Yearling Heifers,—two of a lightish red color, and the third a dark brown color. Whoever will return them, or give information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

Vassalboro', Nov. 10, 1856. *3w47 HOWES ROBBINS.

AARON COWEE,

West End of the Kennebec Dam,

Wholesale Manufacturer of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, and Cabinet Furniture generally.

Wood Turning of all descriptions done in the best style, promptly to order.

Mahogany, Black Walnut and Cherry Stair Newels, Rails and Banisters, constantly on hand.

Also Mahogany, Black Walnut and Cherry Plank and Joist for sale. 47tf Augusta, Nov. 6, 1856.

FLOUR & CORN.

100 BBLS. Double Extra Genesee Flour;
100 do. Common do. do.;
200 do. Superfine do. do.;
200 do. Extra Ohio do.;
2000 bush. Prime Mealing Corn.

Cargo of Sch. R. B. Pitts, now landing, and for sale at low prices for cash, by ARNO A. BITTUES.

Augusta, Nov. 10th, 1856. 47

Locust Mountain Coal.

150 TONS Locust Mountain Coal, Egg Size, believed to be superior to any White Ash Coal ever offered in this market. Cargo of Sch. Adelina, to be discharged this week, and for sale at No. 1 Smith's Block, by

Nov. 10, 1856. 47 ARNO A. BITTUES.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in E. Brunswick, on Marepoint, joining the bays near Brunswick Wharf, and four miles from Brunswick Village. This farm is well calculated for three good farms. You can keep as much stock as you please, and cut as much hay as you have a mind to. *8w47 ROBERT SIMPSON.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

THE WINTER TERM will commence December 3d, and continue eleven weeks, under the care of F. A. ROBINSON, A. M. 4w48 Kent's Hill, Nov. 7th, 1856.

STRAY COW.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 9th inst., a small sized, red and white Cow, supposed to have been lost from a drove. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN H. HILL.

Mt. Vernon, Nov. 10, 1856. 3w47

PETTINGILL'S QUADRILLE BAND.

Any number of Pieces furnished. Apply to M. H. PETTINGILL, or T. A. CHICK, Augusta. 47

Cheap Spring Beds.

TO all in want of a good SPRING BED, at lower prices than ever before offered in this city, we would say that we have all kinds—including the Spiral, and Howe's Elliptic Spring Beds, which will be sold cheap for cash, at No. 6 Bridge's Block. 47 M. & C. B. WELLS.

School Notice...Vassalboro'.

THE Superintending School Committee of Vassalboro', will be in session at the Schoolhouse near Getchell's Corner, at one o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Nov. 15th, 22d, and 29th, 1856, for the purpose of examining Teachers for the Winter Schools. Candidates not residents in town will be expected to present certificates of good moral character, and of a disposition suitable to instruct youth. The course of examination will be analytical and thorough.

JAMES C. CHADBOURNE, } S. S. Com.
GREENLIEF LOW, } of
EZEKIEL SMALL, Jr., } Vassalboro'.

Vassalboro', Nov. 10th, 1857. 3w47

VASSALBORO' ACADEMY.

THE WINTER TERM of eleven weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1st. REUBEN FOSTER, A. B., Principal, assisted by Miss MARTHA A. JOHNSTON.

Tuition—Common English, $3 00; High English, $3 50; Languages, $4 00. Two Lessons a week in Penmanship will be given without extra charge.

Board $2 00 and $2 25 per week.

No student received for less than half a term. For further information see Catalogue, or address the Principal.

M. G. ROLLINS, Sec'y.

Vassalboro', Me., Nov. 4, 1856. 3w48

ONE DOLLAR....WHAT IT WILL DO.

IT WILL PROCURE FOR YOU A WHOLE YEAR

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY.

☞ There are one hundred pages of reading matter in each number of Ballou's Dollar Monthly.

☞ Two pages of finely executed, original humorous illustrations also embellish each number.

☞ Over twelve hundred pages of reading matter per annum, for the unprecedented price of *one dollar!*

☞ It is just such a work as any father, brother, or friend would introduce to the family circle.

☞ In all respects it is fresh, original, and what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

☞ It is carefully edited by Mr. Ballou, who has sixteen years experience on the Boston press.

☞ Devoted to news, tales, poems, stories of the sea, discoveries, miscellany, wit and humor.

☞ Each number contains original articles from more than *twenty* regular contributors.

☞ Though published but two years, it has reached the extraordinary circulation of 65,000 copies!

☞ Any person enclosing *one dollar* to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year; or any person sending us *eight* subscribers and *eight dollars*, at one time, shall receive the *ninth copy* gratis.

M. M. BALLOU, *Publisher and Proprietor*,
2m46 No. 22 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

Augusta Flour and Grist Mill.

THE subscriber is manufacturing a nice article of Family Flour from Western wheat. For sale at the Mills, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, put up in bags of 1-4 and 1-8 bbls. Custom Grinding done in the best manner. Wheat, corn, and rye meal constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be found in the city. Shorts, middlings, and all kinds of Feed for sale. Also Ground Plaster constantly on hand. Cash paid for all kinds of grain at this mill. 40 JOHN SCOLES.

GRADE JERSEY BULL.

FOR SALE, a half blood Jersey Bull, 6 months old, sired by a thorough bred Jersey out of a Grade Durham Heifer. He is a fine animal and of good size. Price $40 Inquire of the Editor of the Maine Farmer.

Winthrop, Nov. 3, 1856. 6w46

To the Honorable HENRY K. BAKER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of LAURISTON GUILD Administrator on the Estate of

JOSEPH FIELD, 2d, late of Sidney,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of one thousand dollars. That said deceased died seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situate in Sidney, in said county, and described as follows:—Homestead farm of said deceased. That a partial sale of Real Estate of said deceased will injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for all of said Real Estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all persons interested will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. He therefore prays your Honor, that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said Real Estate to the person making the same, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

LAURISTON GUILD.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 24 Monday of October,* 1856.

On the Petition and representation aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of December, next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 46

To the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of Howard M. Atkins, Eliza E. Atkins, Ann E. Atkins and George F. Atkins, minor heirs of JOSEPH S. ATKINS, late of Mount Vernon in said County, deceased,—*Respectfully represent*, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—The farm and buildings lately occupied by Mrs. E. L. Atkins, containing about 125 acres.—That an advantageous offer of nine hundred and sixty dollars, has been made by Mr. Garland of Waterville, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

CALVIN HOPKINS..

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of October,* 1856.

On the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of November next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 46

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of

The Muse.

A PARTHIAN GLANCE.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

"Sweet memory, wafted by thy gentle gale
Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail."
[ROGERS.

Come my Crony, let 's think upon far-away days,
And lift up a little Oblivion's veil,
Let's consider the past, with a lingering gaze,
Like a peacock whose eyes are inclined to his tail.

Aye, come, let us turn our attention behind,
Like those critics whose heads are so heavy, I fear
That they cannot keep up with the march of the mind,
And so turn about for reviewing the rear.

Looking over Time's crupper and over his tail,
Oh, what ages and pages there are to revise!
And as further our back searching glances prevail,
Like the emmets "how little we are in our eyes."

What a sweet pretty innocent, half a yard long,
On a dimity lap of true nursery make!
I can fancy I hear the old nursery song
That was meant to compose me, but kept me awake.

Methinks I still suffer the infantine throes,
When my flesh was a cushion for any long pin,
While they patted my body to comfort my woes,
Oh, how little they dreamt they were driving them in.

Infant sorrows are strong—infant pleasures are weak—
But no grief was allowed to indulge in its note;
Did you ever attempt a small "bubble and squeak,"
Through the Darby's Carminative down in your throat?

Did you ever go up to the roof with a bounce,
Did you ever come down to the floor with the same?
Oh! I can't but agree with both ends, and pronounce
"Heads or tails," with a child, an unpleasantish game.

Then an urchin—I see myself urchin indeed,
With a smooth Sunday face for a mother's delight;
Why should weeks have an end? I am sure there was need
Of a Sabbath to follow each Saturday night.

Was your face ever sent to the housemaid to scrub?
Have you ever felt huck-a-buck softened with sand?
Had you ever your nose toweled up to a snub,
And your eyes knuckled out with the back of the hand?

Then a schoolboy—my tailor was nothing in fault,
For an urchin will grow to a lad by degrees—
But how well I remember that "pepper and salt"
That was down to the elbows, and up to the knees!

What a figure it cut when as Norval I spoke!
With a lanky right leg duly planted before;
Whilst I told of the chief that was killed by my stroke,
And extended *my* arms as the "arms that he wore!"

Next a Lover—Oh! say were you ever in love!
With a lady too cold, and your bosom too hot?
Have you bowed to a shoe-tie, and knelt to a glove,
Like a *beau* that desired to be tied in a knot?

With the Bride all in white and yourself all in blue,
Did you walk up the aisle—the genteelest of men?
When I think of that beautiful vision anew,
Oh, I seem but the *biffin* of what I was then!

I am withered and worn by a premature care,
And my wrinkles confess the decline of my days;
Old Time's busy hand has made free with my hair,
And I'm seeking to hide it—by writing for bays.

The Story-Teller.

From Dickens' Household Words.

THE CLERGYMAN'S ADVENTURE.

A CAPITAL PRUSSIAN STORY.

On a dreary autumn day in the reign of Frederick William, a heavy traveling carriage was slowly lumbering along the muddy road from Potsdam to Berlin. Within it was one person only, who took no heed of the slowness of the traveling; but, leaning back in a corner, was arranging a multiplicity of papers contained in book. Since he was dressed in a plain, dark military uniform, it was fair to suppose that this gentlemen belonged to the Prussian army, but to which grade of it nobody could determine, as all tokens of rank had been avoided. A chilly November evening was closing in, and though the rain had for a time ceased, yet dark masses of clouds flying through the sky gave warning that a "weeping" darkness was at hand. The road grew heavier and heavier, at least so it should have seemed to a foot traveler who was ploughing his way through its mire; and so doubtless it did seem to the carriage horses, who floundered along so slowly that the pedestrian whom they had overtaken kept easily by the side of the coach, the occupant of which, looking out of the window and perceiving the stranger, called out in rather an authoritative voice:

"Hallo! young man, whither are you bound, this stormy looking night?"

"That is more than I can tell you, not being at home in this part of the world. My wish is to reach Berlin; but if I find a resting place before I get there, to that I am bound, for I am weary."

"I should think you must have two hours' walk before you," was the unsatisfactory remark that followed.

The young man made no reply, and after a short pause the stranger said—

"If it pleases you to rest on the step of the carriage for a few minutes you are welcome so to do, Herr What's-your-name."

"My name is Heinrich Meyer," replied the young man, "one of those who wisely never refuse the small benefit because the larger one is not to be obtained."

From inside the window the next question put to Heinrich was—

"What are you going to Berlin for?"

"To hunt for some cousins," was the answer.

"And pray who may they be?" asked the unknown.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I have not an idea who they are, or where to look for them. Indeed, it is more than doubtful whether I have so much as an acquaintance in Berlin, much less a relation."

"The questioner looked amused and astonished, and he said—

"Surely there must be some other motive for your going to Berlin, or what could have put this idea into your head?"

"Why," replied Heinrich, "I have just become a clergyman, without the smallest chance of getting anything to do in my own neighborhood. I have no relative to help me, and not quite money enough to find me in necessaries."

"But, said the Prussian, "what on earth has this to do with cousins in Berlin?"

"Well, now, who knows! Many of my fellow students have got good appointments, and, whenever I asked them to let me know how it was done, the answer always was, 'a cousin gave it to me,' or, 'I got it through the interest of a cousin who lives at Berlin.' Now, as I find none of these useful cousins live in the country, I must go without their help or else hunt for them in Berlin."

This was all said in a comical, dry way, so that his listener could not refrain from laughing, but he made no comment. However, he pulled out a piece of paper, and began to write upon it. When he had finished he turned round to Heinrich, saying that he observed he had been smoking, and that he felt inclined to do the same, but had forgotten to bring tinder with him. Could Herr Meyer oblige him with a light!

"Certainly, with great pleasure," was the prompt reply; and Heinrich, taking a tinder-box out of his wallet, immediately began to strike a light. Now, the evening was damp—so damp that there seemed little enough prospect of the tinder's lighting; moreover, the wind blew the sparks out almost before they fell.

"Well, if your cousins are not more easily to be got at than your light is, I pity you, young sir," was the sole remark to which the stranger condescended, as he watched Heinrich's laborious endeavors.

"*Nil desperandum* is my motto," answered the young man; and when the words were scarcely uttered the light had been struck. In his delight at succeeding, Heinrich jumped up on the carriage step, and leaning through the window, thrust the tinder eagerly in the direction of the gentleman's face. "Hurra, sir, puff away!"

After a short pause, during which time the stranger had been puffing at his pipe, he removed it from his mouth, and addressed Heinrich in this way—

"I have been thinking over what you have been telling me, and perhaps, in an humble way, I might be able to assist you, and thus act the part of the cousin you are seeking. At all events, when you get to Berlin take this note," handing him the slip of paper on which he had been writing; "take this note to Marshal Grumkow, who is somewhat of a friend of mine. But mind! Do exactly as he bids you, and abide strictly by his advice. If he says he will help you, rely upon it he will keep his word; but he is rather eccentric, and the way he sets about doing a kindness may perhaps seem strange to you. And now," he continued, "as the road is improved, I must hurry on the horses, and so bid you good evening, hoping you will prosper in your new career."

As Heinrich began to express his thanks for the good wishes of his unknown friend, the signal was given to increase the speed of the horses, and before he had time to make any acknowledgements, he found himself alone again. The young man was not a little astonished at what had taken place; and, as he gazed on the slip of paper, could not help wondering whether any good would come of it. These were the only words written on it:—

"DEAR MARSHAL—If you can forward the views of the bearer, Heinrich Meyer, you will oblige your friend. Let me know the result of the interview with him."

"Time will prove this, as it does all other things," thought Heinrich, as he proceeded on his way. Somehow or other, the road appeared less wearisome, and he felt less tired and footsore, since receiving the paper. Hope was stronger within him than she had been for many a day; and quickening his pace he reached Berlin by nightfall.

The noise and bustle of the capital was new to him; and he had some little difficulty in making his way to an inn. He found one, at last, and after a frugal supper he retired to rest. After breakfast he spent some time in searching for the residence of Grumkow. The house was at last gained, and, having delivered his missive to a servant, Heinrich awaited the result in the hall. In a few minutes the servant returned, and requested him, in a most respectful manner, to follow him to the Marshal's presence. Arrived there he was received most courteously; and the Marshal made many inquiries as to his past life and future prospects; requested to be told the name of the village or town in which he had been educated; at what inn he was living in Berlin, &c. But still no allusion was made either to the note or of the writer of it. The interview lasted about twenty minutes; at the end of which time the Marshal dismissed him, desiring that he would call again on that day fortnight.

* * * * * * *

At last the time appointed for his second visit to the Marshal arrived. His reception was again most favorable. The Marshal begged him to be seated at the table at which he was writing, and proceeded at the same time to business. Unlocking a drawer and bringing forth a small bundle of papers, he asked Heinrich, as he drew them forth, one by one, if he knew in whose handwriting the various superscriptions were.

Heinrich answered that, to the best of his belief, one was that of Herr Mudel, his former schoolmaster; another that of Doctor Von Hummer, the principal of such a college, and so on.

"Quite right," remarked the Marshal; "and perhaps it may not surprise you to hear that I have written to these different gentlemen to inquire your character, that I may know with whom I have to deal, and not be working in the dark." As he said these words, the Marshal fixed his eyes on Heinrich to see what effect they had, but the young man's countenance was unabashed: he evidently feared no evil report. "I feel bound," continued the Marshal, "to tell you that all they say of you is most favorable, and I am equally bound to believe and act upon their opinions. I have now to beg of you to follow me to a friend's house."

The Marshal descended a private staircase leading to the court-yard, crossing which he passed through a gate in the wall into a narrow side street, down which he conducted Heinrich, till they arrived at a private entrance to the palace. Heinrich began to get exceedingly nervous: the conviction that this idea was not a mere trick of the imagination became stronger and stronger. Could he have had his own wish, Heinrich Meyer would at that moment have been forty miles from Berlin. At last, as he found himself following Grumkow even into the palace, he could not refrain from exclaiming, "Indeed, Herr Marshal, there must be some mistake!"

No answer was vouchsafed as the Mashal continued to lead him through various galleries and apartments until at last they reached the door of one situated in a corner of a wing of the palace, where the marshal's knock was answered by a short "come in." As the door opened one glance sufficed to convince Heinrich that his friend in the mud and the king were one and the same person. The poor cousin seeker, greatly confused, knelt before Frederic William and began faltering out contrite apologies.

"Rise, young man," said the King; "you have not committed treason. How on earth could you guess who I was? I should not travel quietly if I meant to be everywhere recognized."

After re-assuring Heinrich, the King told him that he was prepared to do what he could to push him forward in the profession he had chosen.

"But first," he said, "I must hear you preach. On Sunday next, therefore, you shall preach before me: but mind I shall choose the text. You may retire."

By the time Heinrich Meyer reached his own room in the inn, he had fixed in his mind the fact that he was to preach to the King. The fact was only too clear, and all he could do was to set about preparing his sermon as soon as he should have been furnished with the text. For the remainder of the day he never stirred out; every step on the stair was to his ear the bearer of the text.

Nevertheless, evening and night passed, and the next day was far advanced, but still no text.

What was to be done? There were only two days before Sunday! He must go and consult the Marshal, but the latter could give him no further information. All he could do was to promise that, if the King sent the text through him, it should be forwarded with the utmost possible despatch.

That day and the next passed, and yet Heinrich heard nothing from either King or Marshal. Only an official intimation had been sent, as was customary, that he had been selected as the preacher on the following Sunday at the Chapel Royal.

If it had not been that Heinrich knew himself possess no mean powers of oratory, and that he could even extemporise in case of emergency, he would certainly have run away from Berlin, and abjured his disovered cousin. As it was, he abided by the course of events, and fortified himself by prayer and philosophy for the momentous hour.

Sunday morning arrived, but no text. Heinrich went to the church appointed, and was conducted to the seat always set apart for the preacher of the day. The King, with the royal family, occupied their accustomed places.

The service commenced, but no text. The prayers were ended, and whilst the organ pealed forth its solemn sounds, the preacher was led to the pulpit. The congregation were astonished, not only at his youthfulness, but at his being an utter stranger.

The pulpit steps were gained, and the thought flashed across Heinrich's mind that possibly he should find the text placed for him on the desk.

But, as he was on the point of mounting the stairs, an officer of the royal household delivered to him a folded piece of paper, saying, "His Majesty sends you the text."

After having recited the preliminary prayers the preacher opened the paper, and it was blank; not a word was written on it. What was to be done! Heinrich deliberately examined the white sheet, and, after a short pause, held it up before the congregation, saying—

"His Majesty has furnished the text for my sermon. But you may perceive that nothing whatever is upon this sheet of paper. 'Out of nothing God created the world.' I shall, therefore, take the creation for the subject of my discourse this morning."

In accordance with this decision the preacher went through the whole of the first chapter of Genesis in a masterly way, his style being forcible and clear, and his fluency of language remarkable. His audience, accustomed to the King's eccentricities, were far more astonished at the dexterity with which the preacher had extricated himself from the difficulty, than at the dilemma in which he had been placed. At last the sermon was ended, the congregation dismissed, and Heinrich found himself in the sacristy, receiving the congratulations of several dignitaries of the church, who all prophesied for him a brilliant future.

Heinrich ventured to express his amazement at the singular proceeding of the King, but was told that he could only have arrived recently from the provinces, if he had not known that such vagaries were quite common to his Majesty. In the midst of the conversation a messenger arrived to conduct him to the royal presence. Being totally unaware what impression his sermon might have made upon the King, the cousin-seeker rather dreaded the approaching audience. But Heinrich had scarcely crossed the threshold of the King's room when his Majesty jumped up and thrust a roll of paper into the young preacher's hand, exclaiming, "Hurra, sir, puff away: take this for the light you gave me!"

Then, throwing himself back in a chair, he laughed heartily at the young preacher's look of surprise and confusion. The latter scarcely knew what reply to make or what to do, but just as he had got as far as "your Majesty," the King interrupted him, saying, "Make no fine speeches; go home quietly and examine the contents of your paper. You came to Berlin to seek a cousin; you have found one who, if you go on steadily, will not neglect you."

It is hardly necessary to add that the roll of paper contained a good appointment at the University of Berlin and made Heinrich Meyer one of the royal preachers.

THE WHITE SPARROW:

A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.

"Sleep is the worst of thieves:
He steals half our lives."

No more common complaint is to be heard now-a-days, from the lips of house-wives, than that of the laziness and unthrifty habits of domestic servants. Mothers and grandmothers are often wont to tell the young housekeeper that matteres were otherwise in their days; and it has sometimes occurred to us, whether the fault may not lie as much in the degenerated habits of the masters or mistresses of the present generation, as from any fault peculiar to their dependents. Were the lady of the house more frequently to rise at five or six in the morning, as in the "good old days of lang syne," perchance she would not so often have to complain that rooms were carelessly swept, that work was left undone, or fires lighted too late.

A useful hint on this subject may, we think, be gathered from a proverbial tale, related by a favorite German writer and entitled—

"He who would thrive
Must the white sparrow see!"

In most country parts of Germany there passes current among the people this proverb—

"He who would thrive
Must the white sparrow see."

The meaning of this proverb is not at first sight so apparent as that of some others which circulate among us, such as "Early habits makes the man," or "honesty is the best policy," &c.; but the moral signification it is intended to convey is not the less true and important. I will therefore here relate the story connected with its origin, even as I received it myself from the lips of an old friend.

There was an old farmer, with whom everything seemed to grow worse from year to year. His cattle died one by one—the produce of his land was not half of that which it ought to be—in fact all his property was, to use a familiar expression, "going to the dogs." Scarcely a week passed by that either the tax-gatherer or the pawnbroker did not come to his window, and, addressing him with a courteous bow, said, "I am really very sorry, Herr Ruckwarts,* to be obliged to put you to inconvenience, but I am compelled to do my duty." The old friends of Herr Ruckwarts also tried to do *their* duty towards him—they advised, they entreated, and they helped him, but all in vain; and one after another gave him up in despair, declaring with a sigh that "as for poor Ruckwarts, there was no use in trying to help him,—he was past being helped."

He had one friend, however, whose heart was in the right place, and who was not only a good man, but a very prudent and clear-sighted man. This friend thought he would not give Herr Ruckwarts up altogether, without making one more attempt to save him; so one day, as they were drinking their glass of beer together, he led the conversation, as though accidentally, to the subjects of sparrows, related many anecdotes of these birds, and observed how much they had multiplied of late, and how very cunning and voracious they had become.

Herr Ruckwarts shook his head gravely in answer to his observation, and said, "They were indeed most destructive creatures—for his part, he had not the least doubt that it was entirely owing to them his harvest had been of late years so very unproductive."

To this conjecture, the good friend made no rejoinder; but after a moment's pause he continued the conversation by inquiring: "Neighbor, have you ever seen a white sparrow?"

"No," replied Ruckwarts; "the sparrows which alight in my fields are all quite grey."

"That is very probable," rejoined his friend, "the habits of the white Sparrow are peculiar to itself. Only one comes into the world every year, and being so different from its fellows, the other sparrows take a dislike to it, and peck at it when it appears among them. For this reason it seeks its food early in the morning, before the rest of the feathered tribe are astir, and then goes back to its nest for the rest of the day."

"That is very strange!" exclaimed Ruckwarts. "I must really try and get a sight at that sparrow, and if possible I will catch it, too."

On the morning which followed this conversation, the farmer rose with the sun, and sallied forth into his fields; he walked around his farm—searched his farm-yard in every corner, examined the roofs of his garners, and trees of his orchards, to see whether he could discover any traces of the wonderful white sparrow. *But the white sparrow to the great disappointment of the farmer, would not show itself, or stir from its imaginary nest. What vexed the farmer, however, still more, was, that although the sun stood high in the heavens by the time he had completed his rounds, not one of the farm-laborors were astir—they, too, seemed resolved not to leave their nests. Meanwhile, the cattle in their stalls were bellowing with hunger, and not a soul was near to give them their fodder.

Herr Ruckwarts was reflecting on the disadvantages of this state of things, when suddenly he perceived a lad coming out of the house carrying a sack of wheat on his shoulders. He seemed to be in great haste to get out of the precincts of the farm and Herr Ruckwarts soon perceived that his steps were not bent towards the mill, but towards a public-house, where Caspar had unhappily a long score to pay. He hastened after the astonished youth, who believed his master to be still in the employment of his morning nap, and quickly relieved him of his burden.

The farmer next bent his steps to the cow-house, and peeping to see whether the white sparrow had perchance taken refuge there, he discovered to his dismay that the milkmaid was handing a liberal portion of milk through the window to her neighbor to mix with her morning cup of coffee.

"A pretty sort of housekeeping this is!" thought the farmer to himself as he hastened to his wife's apartment and roused her from her slumbers. "As sure as my name is Ruckwarts!" he exclaimed in a somewhat angry tone, "there must be an end of these lazy habits; everything is going wrong for the want of somebody to look after them! So far as I am concerned, at all events," thought the good farmer to himself, "I will rise every day at the same hour I rose this morning, and then I shall soon get my farm cleared of those who do not intend to do their duty properly. Besides who knows but some fine morning or other I may succeed in catching the white sparrow!"

Days and weeks passed on. The farmer adhered to his resolution; but he soon forgot the white sparrow, and only looked after the cattle and his corn fields. Soon everything around him wore a flourishing aspect, and men began to observe that "Herr Ruckwarts (Backwards) now well deserved to be called Herr Vowarts (Forwards)." In due course of time, his old friend again came to spend the day with him, and enquired in a humorous tone, "Well, my good fellow, how are you getting on now? have you yet succeeded in catching a glimpse of the white sparrow?"

The farmer only replied to this question by a smile, and then holding out his hand to his old friend, he said, "God bless you, Herder! you have saved me and my family from ruin."

Often, in after years, when Herr Ruckwarts was a prosperous man, respected by his neighbors and beloved by his well-ordered household, he was wont to relate this history of his early life; and thus by degrees the saying passed into a proverb, "He who would thrive must see the white sparrow."

*Literally, Backwards.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

One of the first recorded facts concerning the establishment of the post in England, is that Edward IV. in 1481, being then at war with Scotland, established relays of horses, so that dispatches were conveyed to London in three days—a feat which was no doubt considered quite remarkable at the time. Letter posts were first established in the time of James I. for the conveyance of letters to foreign countries, suggested, apparently, by private enterprise, which had adopted the expedient in order to gain advantages in the markets. Not until 1635 was a post for inlaid letters established, when, by running night and day, the post went from London to Edinburg and back in six days. The time now occupied is fifteen hours. The carriage of letters was assumed by the government for the formation of a profitable monopoly, rather than to accommodate the public, and was unsuccessfully remonstrated against at the time as a usurpation of the rights of private enterprise. A penny post established in London in 1683, was likewise seized by the government, which granted the author a compensation. At first the mails were carried on horseback, then in coaches, an improvement suggested by a theatrical manager. Another, and the greatest improvement of all—the system of penny postage for all distances—was also suggested by a person having at the time no connection with the post office—Rowland Hill. The money order office was originally the speculation of some clerks, and was not adopted as a branch of the establishment until 1838.

The increased importance of the Post Office during the last few years is well illustrated by a comparison of its present with its former business. In 1763 the secretary of the department had one clerk and two supernumeraries; in 1854 there were 67 clerks in his office. At the same period the receiver general had two clerks, and the accountant general a deputy and one clerk; and their duties now united require 51 clerks. Two clerks sufficed to open all the dead letters in 1763; now 35 are employed.

The packet service then consisted of four Harwich, six Dover, and five New York packets at a cost of $10,000 a year; now the mail packets are 100, and £800,000 a year is paid for their services. The whole number of officers, postmasters, letter carriers and clerks employed in the establishment at the present time, exclusive of those in the colonies, is 21,574. The number of post offices in the United Kingdom in 1854, was 9973; in 1840 there were only 4028; and the mails are carried nearly 57,000 miles per day, at an average charge by rail of 8½d., and by coach of 2½d. per mile.

In 1839 the number of letters passing through the post office was seventy-six millions, and in 1854, four hundred and forty-three millions, —an increase of nearly six fold. Of these, nearly one-half pass through the London Post Office, and one hundred and three millions are delivered in London and the suburbs. About eighty-five per cent. are enclosed in envelopes. Fifty-three millions of newspapers and three hundred and seventy-five thousand books passed through the London office in 1854. The money order offices now constitute a very important branch of the establishment, and number 1872. In 1854, 5,466,244 orders were issued to the amount of £10,462,400, yielding, after paying all expenses, £16,538. The increase during the last five years has ranged from three to seven per cent.; in 1854 it was four and three-quarters. Remittances of nearly ten millions and a half of pounds, presents a striking picture of the active circulation of the capital of the country. The gross revenue of 1854 was £2,689,000—an increase of £98,000 or four per cent. over 1853. The expenditures were £1,413,000, an increase of three per cent. Total net revenue £1,276,000. During the late war the average number of letters sent to the army was 45,250, and the number received from it 43,125. These facts exhibit in a strong light the blessings which flow to the people from the establishment of cheap postage, and also afford a good index of the progress of education among the masses. A cheap press and cheap postage are two of the mightiest instrumentalities of modern civilization.

Sabbath Reading.

THE FRUIT-GIFT.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Last night, just as the tints of autumn's sky
Of sunset faded from our hills and streams,
I sat, vague listening, lapped in twilight dreams,
To the leaf's rustle, and the cricket's cry,
Then, like that basket, flush with summer's fruit,
Dropped by the angels at the Prophet's foot,
Came, unannounced, a gift of clustered sweetness,
Full-orbed, and glowing with the prisoned beams
Of summery suns, and rounded the completeness,
By kisses of the south wind and the dew.
Thrilled with a glad surprise, methought I knew
The pleasure of the homeward-turning Jew,
When Eschol's clusters on his shoulders lay,
Dropping their sweetness on his desert way.
I said, "This fruit beseems no world of sin,
Its parent vine, rooted in paradise,
O'ercrept the wall, and never paid the price
Of the great mischief—an ambrosial tree,
Eden's exotic, somehow smuggled in,
To keep the thorns and thistles company."
Perchance our frail, sad mother plucked in haste
A single vine-slip as she passed the gate,
Where the dread sword, alternate, paled and burned,
And the stern angel, pitying her fate,
Forgave the lovely trespasser, and turned
Aside his face of fire; and thus the waste
And fallen world hath yet its annual taste
Of primal good, to prove of sin the cost,
And show by one gleaned ear the mighty harvest lost.

A CURE FOR BAD TEMPER.

A cheerful temper—not occasionally, but habitually cheerful—is a quality which no wise man would be willing to dispense with in choosing a wife. It is like a good fire in winter, diffusive and genial in its influence, and always approached with a confidence that it will comfort and do good. Attention to health is one great means of maintaining this excellent trait unimpaired, and attention to houshold affairs is another. The state of body which women call billious is most inimical to habitual cheerfulness and that which girls call having nothing to do, but which I should call idleness, is equally so. Let me entreat my young readers, if they feel a tendency to melancholy, if they are affected with cold feet and head-ache, but above all, with impatience and irritability, so that they can scarcely make a pleasant reply when spoken to,—let me entreat them to make a trial of a system I am recommending—not simply to run into the kitchen and trifle with the servants, but to set about doing something that will add to the general comfort of the family, and that will, at the same time, relieve some member of the family of a portion of daily toil. I fear it is a very unromantic conclusion to come to, but my firm conviction is, that half the miseries of young women, and half their ill tempers might thus be avoided. [Mrs. Ellis.

THE SPIRIT OF KINDNESS.

As we cast our eyes over our fair domain, earth, how much do we see of the goodness and love of our Creator. The whispering of the baeeze, the sighing of the zephyr, the murmuring of the gentle stream as it runs along its quiet bed, all conspire to show how much the goodness of God is shown in every moving thing; the sun as he sits in all his splendor, and covers the heavens with his golden beams, the breeze as it plays among the trees, all whisper the same answer—"Love." But how sad it is to look abroad among the human creatures that God has made, and see how little of the *true* spirit of kindness is shown to each other. How much of human woe and suffering there is in the world, and how much of it might be alleviated if man would but sympathise in his fellow-man's woes.

Go to the criminal in his darkened cell; reproach him for his crimes; show him the long train of evil consequences which must inevitably follow his ruinous course, and he will answer you in sullen looks, with no feelings of remorse whatever; but speak in gentleness, and what a change! The hardened criminal who has not wept for years, would bow his head and weep. Speak to him of his now sainted mother, gone to share the portion of the redeemed in Heaven; carry him in the arms of remembrance back to the days of his childhood, when she knelt beside his little bed and poured out her prayer for the salvation of her darling boy to him to whom she had dedicated him while yet a child, and the penitential tear will steal down the cheek of one who, perhaps, had not wept for years.

Gentle words will soften the hearts of those whose consciences have long been seared by crime or deep affliction. It was not the "whirlwind" that moved the hardened criminal to tears, but the "still small voice" of affection. Thus we see how much of the happiness of earth's millions is derived from the true spirit of kindness, a spirit which we all may exercise. May we in future try to exercise this lovely spirit, and thus make the society in which we live happier and better.

RANDOM GEMS.

An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of all political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man; and the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal—reliance on the goodness of God."

All that your friend says to you, as to his friend, is entrusted to you solely. Much of what a man tells you, in the hour of affliction, in sudden anger, or in any out-pouring of his heart, should be sacred. In his craving for sympathy, he has spoken to you as to his own soul.

The best teachers are those who can seem to forget what they know full well; who work out results which have become axioms in their minds, with all the interest of a beginner, and footsteps no longer than his.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER,
Or, Vegetable, Physical, Jaundice Bitters.

To you whose days are sad and drear,
Whom Pain and Sickness oft depress,
We bring a boon the heart to cheer,
Health to impart and life to bless.

COMPOSED of Roots, Herbs and Barks. This medicine has proved an almost infallible cure for HEADACHE. Now, kind reader, don't be incredulous, and say nothing will cure the headache. We only tell you what it has done for others, and confidently recommend it to do the same for you. It cleanses the Stomach, regulates the Bowels, and gives a healthy tone to the whole system. Thus it not only cures Headache, but Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Weakness and General Debility, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, &c., &c.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Proprietor, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 45tf

SALERATUS.

THE subscribers offer to the trade DOUBLE REFINED SALERATUS of their own manufacture, which they claim to be superior in quality to any other in the market. We are the only manufacturers whose process is conducted under the immediate superintendence of an experienced practical chemist. Having been engaged many years in this manufacture, and being the originators thereof, we offer to consumers a guaranty of its great excellence which no other manufacturer can do—the new kinds of Saleratus pompously set forth in advertisements under various names, being merely imitations of the article we originally introduced to the public. See certificate below.

For sale to the trade only, and quality guarantied, by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

A chemical analysis just now finished of the Saleratus manufactured by Messrs. John Dwight & Co., shows that it affords in equal bulk, very nearly *twice as much carbonic acid gas* as pure Pearlash Saleratus does. As it contains much less alkali, and the most careful search does not detect any deleterious or offensive matter, its qualities recommend it as more wholesome and economical than the Pearlash Saleratus, or any of the substitutes proposed for use.

(Signed) A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.
16 Boylston st., Boston, 12th July, 1856. 12w38

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO

Cleanse the Blood and Cure the Sick.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relaxs, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and bed-ridden for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being entirely cured even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter Tumors and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA SKINKRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist E. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNA, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or Kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For COSTIVENESS or CONSTIPATION, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, altho' a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER. Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cts. per box. Five Boxes for $1.

Sold by all the Druggists in Augusta, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 4m30

FOR SALE.

One Thousand Acres of Land.

IN ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, about forty miles from New York city by railroad. The land is in a most eligible position for residence, and for culture, being as fine garden or wheat land as there is on Long Island, and also for fruit producing, grapes, peaches, apples, pears, quinces, cherries in great abundance and finest quality, as may be seen in gardens and fields, near by; in fact, every variety of fruit, flowers, and garden production that can be raised anywhere in the latitude of the city of New York. Islip is one of the oldest, most respectable and wealthy towns on the Island, and contains a great many fine and highly cultivated farms and elegant, and costly mansions, and is a favorite and pleasant resort during summer season, the climate being perfectly healthy. This land offers very great inducements to capitalists or those wishing to purchase small farms, and will be sold either entire or in parcels, and at a low price.

Apply to S. COVERLY, No. 10 State street, Boston. 3m44*

ANTHRACITE COAL.

100 TONS Red Ash, Egg Size, Screened Coal;
90 do. White do. do. do.
Cargo of Sch. Loduskia, just received and for sale by
Sept. 30th, 1856. ARNO A. BITTUES.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

160 TONS Cumberland Coal, of the best quality, for Smiths' use. Cargo of Sch. Adelixa, now landing, and for sale by ARNO A. BITTUES.
Sept. 30th, 1856. 41

Carpetings! Carpetings!

TAPESTRY, Brussels, English Carpeting; also Canton Matting, at the lowest cash prices, for sale at
38 W. JOSEPH & CO'S.

Flour, Corn and Meal,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, at the lowest market prices, by HAYWARD & DULON,
Augusta, June 3, 1856. 25 East End Bridge.

Patent Apple Parer, with Slicer,

A NEW INSTRUMENT for preparing apples for drying or cooking. For sale by JOHN MEANS & SON.
3m37

Just Received from England,

200 DOZ. J. Martin & Co's. Mill and Taper FILES;
100 doz. Maberly's do. do. do.
50 doz. W. & S. Butcher's.
Imported and for sale very low by S. S. BROOKS.
Augusta, Sept. 12, 1856. 39

Cast Steel and Iron Plows.

THE subscribers have a full assortment of Green Sward, Side Hill, and Double Plows, *for deep and heavy plowing*, such as were used at the last State Fair, which they offer for sale at low prices. JOHN MEANS & SON,
36 Market Square, Augusta.

Boot and Shoe Pegs.

HAVING bought the PEG MILL at East Vassalboro', I take this method of informing the public that I am manufacturing PEGS with the M. V. Reynolds machinery, and am prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

I. G. WORTH.
East Vassalboro', 10th mo. 30th, 1855. 46tf

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS.

E. K. ROBINSON & CO. continue to manufactur. at the Old Stand, EAST END of KENNEBEC DAM, all kinds of Doors, Blinds, Sash, Window Frames, &c., at very low prices. Made of seasoned lumber and kiln-dried. A fair discount made to those buying to sell again. The prices on some of the common sizes, when purchased in lots of six or more, are

7 by 9 Sash at 11 to 22 cts. per light.
8 by 10 " 2 to 3 " "
9 by 12 & 13 3 to 4½ " "
8 by 10 Blinds at 55 to 62 " per pair.
9 by 12 & 13 65 to 75 " "
8 by 10 Window Frames at 58 cts.
9 by 12 & 13 at 65 to 70 cts.
1 inch Doors, at $1.00 to $1.20.
1¼ " " 1.10 to 1.35.
1½ " " 1.17 to 1.50.

Thicker Doors in proportion.
This work is also for sale at C. HAMLEN'S, one door north of the Franklin House, Water st. 10

Land Warrants.

THE subscriber will continue to pay the highest CASH PRICE for Land Warrants at Palermo, Greeley's Corner. A. B. LONGFELLOW.
October 2, 1856. 44

EDWIN K. HARLOW

CONTINUES